

THE
ENGLISH
SCHOOL-MASTER.

Teaching all his Scholars, of what age soever, the most easy, short, and perfect order of distinct Reading, and true Writing our English-tongue, that hath ever yct been known or published by any.

And further also, teacheth a direct course, how any unskilful person may easily both understand any hard English words, which they shall in Scriptures, Sermons, or else-where hear or read ; and also be made able to use the same aptly themselves ; and generally whatsoever is necessary to be known for the English speech : so that he which hath this Book only needeth to buy no other to make him fit from his Letters to the Grammar-School, for an Apprentice, or any other private use, so far as concerneth English: And therefore it is made not only for Children, though the first Book be meer childish for them, but also for all other; especially for thofe that are ignorant in the Latin Tongue.

In the next Page the School-Master hangeth forth his Table to the view-of all beholders, setting forth some of the chief Commodities of his profession.

Devised for thy sake that wantest any part of this skill,
by Edward Coote, Master of the Free-school
in Saint Edmonds-Bury.

Perused and approved by publick Authority ; and now the 40 time
Imprinted : with certain Copies to write by, at the
end of this Book, added.

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THE CLOVER

is a small plant 2 feet tall. Its leaves consist of three leaflets, each with a pointed tip. The flowers are small and white, growing in clusters at the top of the stem.

The leaves are deeply lobed, with irregular edges. The stems are hairy and have small, rounded, stipules at the base. The flowers are produced in whorls along the upper part of the stem. The seeds are small and round, with a thin, papery coating.

The plant is found in open, sandy soil, often near the sea. It is a common weed in coastal areas.

The leaves are eaten raw or cooked, and the flowers are used in salads. The plant is also used as a medicine, particularly for respiratory problems.

The plant is also used as a fertilizer, as it adds nitrogen to the soil. It is also used as a green manure, as it helps to improve the soil structure.

The plant is also used as a dye, as it contains a natural pigment called leucoanthocyanidin. This pigment gives the plant its characteristic purple color.

The School - Master his Profession.

I Profess to teach thee that art utterly ignorant, to read perfectly, to write truly, and with judgment to understand the true reason of our English tongue, with great expedition and pleasure. I will teach thee that art unperfect in either of them, to perfect thy skill in few days with great ease.

I undertake to teach my Scholars, that shall be trained up for any Grammar school, that they shall never err in writing the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced: which what ease and benefit it will bring unto School-Masters, they best know. And the same proffer do I make all other, both men and women, that now for want thereof are ashamed to write to their best friends, for which I have heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I assure all School-Masters of the English tongue, that they shall not only teach their Scholars with greater perfection; but also they shall with more ease and profit, and in shorter time, teach an hundred Scholars, than before they could teach forty.

I hope by this plain and short way of teaching, to encourage many to read, that never otherwise would have learned. And so more knowledg will be brought into this Land, and more books bought than otherwise would have been.

I shall ease the poorer sort of much charge they have been at, in maintaining their children long at School.

Strangers that do now blame our tongue of difficulty and uncertainty shall by me plainly see and understand those things which they have thought hard.

I do teach the first part of Arithmetick, to know or write any number.

By the Practice hereunto adjoyned, all Learners shall so frame and tune their voices, as that they shall truly or naturally pronounce any kind of stile, in either Prose or Verse.

By the same practice children shall learn, in a Catechism, the knowldg of the principles of true Religion, with precepts of vtrine and civil behaviour.

I have made a part of a brief Chronology, for practising of reading hard words, wherein thou shalt be much helped for the understanding of the Bible, and other Histories ; and a Grammar-Scholar learn to know when his Authors both Greek and Latin, lived ; and when the principal Histories in them were done.

I have set down a Table containing and teaching the true writing and understanding of any hard English word borrowed from the Greek, Latin, or French, and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof, by a plain English word : whereby the Children shall be prepared for the understanding of thousands of Latin words before they enter the Grammar-School, which also will bring much delight and judgment to others. Therefore if thou understandest not any word in this Book, not before expounded, seek the Table. If I be generally received, I shall cause one uniform manner of teaching ; a thing which as it bath brought much profit unto the Latin tongue, so would it do to all other Languages, if the like were practised.

Finally, I have given thee such Examples for fair writing, whereby in every School all bad hands may be abandoned ; that if thou shouldest buy the like of any other (which thou shalt seldom find in England) they alone will cost thee much more money than I ask for my whol Profession.

If thou desirest to be further satisfied, for the performance of these things, read the Preface ; where thou shalt also see the reason of some things in the first Book, which thou mightest otherwise dislike.

The

The Preface for direction to the Reader.

Other men in their Writings (gentle Reader) may justly use such stile as may declare learning or eloquence, fit for a Scholar; but I am inforced of necessity to affect that plain rudeness, which may fit the capacity of those persons with whom I have to deal; the learned sort are able to understand my purpose, and to teach the Treatise without further directions. I am now therefore to direct my speech unto the unskilful, which desire to make use of it for their own privats benefit, and to such men and women of Trade, as Taylors, Weavers, Shop-keepers, Seafiers, and such others, as have undertaken the charge of teaching others. Give me leave therefore (I beseech thee) to speak plainly and familiarly unto thee: yea let me intreat thee to give all diligent regard to those things which I shall deliver unto thee: I seek nothing by thee, but thy own pleasure, ease and profit, and the good of the Scholars: if peradventure for 2 or 3 days at the first, it may seem somewhat hard or strange to thee, yet be not discouraged, neither cast it from thee; for if thou take diligent pains in it but 4 days, thou shalt learn very many profitable things that thou never knewest; yea, thou shalt learn more of the English tongue than any man of thy calling (not being a Grammarian) in England knoweth: thou shalt teach thy Scholars with better accommodation and profit, than any other (not following this order) teacheth, and thou maist sit on thy shop-board, at thy Loom, or at thy Needle, and never hinder thy work to hear thy Scholars, after once thou hast made this little Book familiar to thee. The practice and order of study, I know is a stranger to thee; yet must thou now be sure, that thou pass not over any one word before thou well understand it. If thou canst not find out the meaning and true use of any rule or word, and have none present to help thee; make a mark therewith thy pen or pin, until thou meetest with thy Minister, or other learned Scholars of whom thou maist enquire; and do not think it any discredit to declare thy want, being in a matter pertaining to Grammar, or other such like things as those of thy condition are usually unacquainted with: rather assure thy self, that all wise men will commend thee that desirtest knowledg, which many reject; but they which refuse to be directed, I know are such as delight in their sottish ignorance, like Scoggin's Priest, who because he had used his old *Mumpsimus* for these dozen of years, would not leave it for the other new *sumpsimus*, though it be never so good. To things generally, you must mark for the use of this Book First, the true understanding of it in the matter, Secondly, the manner of learning of it, if thou be only a Scholar; then the order of teaching it, if thou be also a Teacher. And for the first. Where I profess to teach with far more ease and pleasure to the Learner, and therefore with greater speed than others, understand the reason. Thou hast but two principal things to learn; to spell truly any word of one syllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the first, I have disposed syllables so in the first Book, however at the first sight they may seem common, so as thou canst meet none, but either thou hast it there set down, or at least so many like both for the beginning and ending, as that none can be pronounced unto thee, that thou shalt not be skilful in. And I have begun with the ea,

The Preface to the Reader.

eaſieſt, proceeding by degrees unto harder, that they, firſt learned, all other might follow with very little labou. These ſyllables known, (because all words be they never ſo long or hard, be made of them) thou haſt nothing to learn, but to diuid them; for which I haue laid down ſo eaſy and certain Rules (believe me that haue tried) as thou ſhalt never err in any hard word. I doubt not but thy own expeſience ſhall find this to be true, and ſo my promeiſe in that point performed to the full. Marvel not, why in the firſt Book, I haue diuerſed in writing many ſyllables from the uſual manner; yea from my ſelf in the reſt of my Work, *empl.* without (*e*), and *tun* with one (*n*) and *Plum* not *Plumne*; my reaſon is, I haue put there no more letters than are of abſolute neceſſity, when in the reſt I haue followed cuſtom; yea often I write the word diuerſly (if it be uſed diuerſly), the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the ſpeeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7, and 8, Chapters, regard not the matter (being vain) but my purpoſe, which is to bring thee to the preſent uſe of reading words of one syllable, which thou haſt learned to ſpell, that ſo thou miyest have nothing in the ſecond book to learn, but only diuiſion of words, and other hard Observations. The Titles of the Chapters and notes in the margin (which I would haue thee alwaies diligenty read and mark) will makethese things more plain unto thee. Also where I undertake to make thee write true Orthography of any words truly pronounced, I muſt mean it of thoſe words whose writing is determined; for there are many, wherein the beſt English-men in this land, are not agreed: As ſome write *malicious*, deriving it from *malice*; others write *malitious*, as from the Latin *malitiosus*. So ſome write *Germane* from the Latin, ſome *German* from the French. Neither do I deal with proper names, or ſtrange words of Art in ſeveral ſciences, nor the unknown terms of peculiare Countries (if they differ from ordinary rules) unless ſometimes on ſome ſpecial oecation. I know ere this, thou thirftest that art a Teacher, to hear how thou maift with more eaſe and profit teach an hundred Scholars, than before forty: Follow my aduice; and I warrant thee ſucceſſ. Let every one of thy Scholars (for the beſt thou haſt, ſhall learn that here which he knew; neither needeth he any other for Engliſh) provide and uſe theſe books; then diuide thy Scholars into 2, 3, or 4 forteſ, as thy number is (for more thou needeth not, although thou haſt a hundred Scholars) and place ſo many of them as are neareſt of like forwardneſſ, in one leſſon or forme, as in Grammar Schools, and ſo go through the whole number, not making above four companies at the moſt; ſo that thou ſhalt have but four lectures to hear, if thou haſt an hundred Scholars; whereas before thou hadſt forty lectures, though but forty Scholars. Then when thou wouldeſt hear any Form, call them forth all, be they ten, twenty or more together: hear two or three that thou moſt ſuſpectest to be negligent, or of a childeſh conceit, and let all the other attend; or let one read one line, ſentence, or part, another the next, and ſo through, ſo that all do ſomewhat, and none know when or what ſhall be required of him; encourage the moſt diligent and tenderelſt nature: and thus doubt not but thou ſhalt do more good unto twenty in one hour, than before unto four in ſeveral leſſons. For by oppoſing each other, as I haue directed in the encl of the ſecond Book, emulaſion and fear of discredit, will make them ſtrive who ſhall excell; by this means alſo, every one in an higher Form will be able to help thoſe under him, and that without loſs of time, ſeeing thereby he repeateth that which he hath lately

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lately learned. Now touching the framing and sweet tuning of the voice, I have given this help; I have added for Prose all sorts of stile, both dialogue and others, and for Verse, Psalms, and other Verses of all the several sorts of usual: which being well taught, will frame thee to the natural reading of any English. But here I must make earnest request to all careful Ministers, that as they tender the good education of the youth in their Parishes, they would sometimes repair unto the Schools of such Teachers as are not Gramarians, to hear their children pronounce: and so help such with their discretion, that desire to use this book in their Schools; for it is lamentable to see into what ignorant handling silly little children chance, which should at first be most skilfully grounded, which is the only cause of such woful ignorance, in so many men and women that cannot now write (without great erroure) one sentence of true English; therefore let Parents now be careful to whom they commit their children.

But to return to my teaching Tradesman; If thou desirest to be informed how to teach this Treatise, mark diligently the Directions given in all places of the Book; and as thy Scholar is in saying his lesson, mark what doth he missteth, and note them with thy pen or pin, and let him repeat them at the next lecture, and so until he be perfect, not regarding those where he is skilful. And let his fellows also remember them, to oppose him in their propositions. But methought I heard thee say, that my reasons have perswaded thee to be willing to teach this, but thou canst not move all their Parents to be willing to bestow so much money in a Book at the first. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then they shall save much by the bargain. But they will reply, that this little young child will have torn it before it be half learned. Then answer, that a remedy is provided for that also, which is this, First, the Printer upon sight hereof framed the Horn-Book according to the order of thi. book, making the first part of my second page the matter theron, which in my opinion he did with good reason: for a child may by this Treatise almost learn to spell perfectly in as little time as learn well the Horn-Book. But this latter being first learned, being the ground-work of spelling, all the rest of this work will be gotten with small labour. Secondly, I have so disposed the placing of my first Book, that if a child should tear out every leaf so fast as he learneth, yet it shall not be greatly hurtful: for, every new following Chapter repeateth and teacheth again all that went before. I hope if it be a reasonable man, that this entrance to them prefixeth the manner how to understand the use of them, whereunto I refer thee, having been already over-tedious.

For the particular ordinary sounding of the letters, I wholly omit, leaving it to the ordering of the Teacher, especially it being sufficiently and learnedly handled by another. Thus have I so pratled and lisped unto thee, as that I hope thou understandest my purpose and single heart for thy good: which if I find accepted, I may peradventure hereafter proceed in my course, for the easy, and speedy attaining of the learned languages; an Argument, which as it is more pertinent to my profession, so might it rather be expected from me than this poor Pamphlet. But in the mean time, if in this you find my words true, accept my good will and give glory to God.

Farewell.

A B C D E F G H J I K L M N O P
Q R S T V U W X Y Z.

A b c d e f g h j i k l m n o p q
r s t v u w x y z &.

A B C D E F G H J I K L M N O P
Q R S T V U W X Y Z.

a b c d e f g h j i k l m n o p q

r s t v u w x y z &.

a e i o u.

The First Book of the English SCHOOL-MASTER.

CHAP. I.

TEACHING all Syllables of two letters, beginning with the easiest, and joining them together that are of the like sound, as you may perceive by placing (c), two or three days betwixt (k) and (s), and coupling them as you see, and then teaching to read words of two letters.

a e t o u
Ab eb tb ob ub
Ad ed id cd ud
Af ef tf of uf
Ag eg tg og ug
Ah eh ** oh **
Al el ll ol ul
Am em im om um
An en tn on un
Ap ep tp op up
Ar er tr or ur
At et it ot ut
Ak ek ik ok uk
Ac ec ic oc uc s
As es is os us
Az ez iz oz uz
At et * ot *
Ap ey * oy *
Au eu * ou *
Diphong Aw ew * ow *
At et ix or ux

If ye do ill, fie on us all
Ah it is so, he is my so.
Wo be to me, if I do so.

a e t s u
Ba be bt ba bu
Da de dt da du
Fa fe fi fo fu
Ga ge gt go gu
Ha he ht ha hu
La le lt lo lu
Ma me mt mo mu
Na ne nt no nu
Pa pe pt po pu
Ra re rt ro ru
Ta te tt ro tu
Ba ke ki ko ku
Ca ce ci co cu
Sa se si so su
Za ze zi zo zu
Ja je it jo ju
Pa pe * po *
Wa be bt bo bu
Wa wa tw to tw tw
Qua que qua quo
Up go on, I see a py,
So it is, if I do ly
Wo is me, Oh I dy,
You see in me no lye to be.

B

CHAP

This Title
Chapter must not
be taught the Scholar, but only direct
the Teacher.

When your Scholar hath perfectly learned his letters, teach him to know his Vowels: and after three days when he is skilful in them, teach him to call all the other letters Consonants; and so proceed with the other words of art, as they stand in the margin, never troubling his memory with a new word, before he be perfect in the old.

c beford a, n, like k; but before e, or i, like f, if no other letter come between. (Now may you teach your Scholar, that he can spell no word without a Vowel).

Teach him that (y) is put for (i) the vowel, and make him read these lines distinctly.

CHAP. II.

TEacheth to join the two former sorts of Syllables together, I mean, (ab and ba) and so the rest; with practice of Reading the same sort of words of three Letters. And

Here you may teach your Scholar to call these words, Syllables; and that so

many letters as we spell together, we call a Syllable: and you may repeat the first two letters as oft as the capacity of a child shall require it. And for the more pleasure of the child, I have used such Syllables as are used for English words.

If now your Scholar be ready in the former terms of a vowel, consonant, and a syllable; you may now teach him what a Diphthong is, especially those in the former chapter. *ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou.*

Wa hab ba bad, ba bar, bat bay	We bed, be beg be bet
Wi bid, bi bits, bi bil, bi bit	Wa bet, ba bot, bo bos boz boy
Wu bid but bus, bu bul bu sue buz	Da dad dag day dam daw day
De den det, de dew	Di dit di dig dim din dip
Do dog dol dopt doz dot dow	Du dup dul, du dum
Fa fal fan far, fa fat	Fe fed fel se fen few
Fo fog foz fap, fo fop	Fi fil fir fir fit
Ga gad, ga gay	Fu ful fir
Gi git, git git	Ge ges get
Gu gub gug gul, gu gum gun gup gut	Gi gob gop got
Ha had bag hap, ba bat bato hay	He hed hel hem hen hewo
He hed hel hem hen hewo	Hi hit him, hi hit his hit
Ho hod hog, ho home, ho hot hop	Hu huf hug ful, hu hum hur
Ia lad lag lap, la las lato lay	La lad leg, le les let
Li lith litg lim, li lip	Lo lob, lo lol lop lot lolo
Lu lug, lu lul	Ma mad mam man, ma map mad mobo may
Me meg men mes. Mi mi, mi mis	Me meg men mes. Mi mi, mi mis
No mod mas mebo. Nu mul mum mur	No mod mas mebo. Nu mul mum mur
Na nag na nam. Ne nel net, ned	Na nag na nam. Ne nel net, ned

Et nib nit nip. Ho ned nor' now.
 Eu num nun nut
 Ea pan pas pat pato pay
 Ee ped peg pen. Ei pid pil pit
 Ho pod pot. Hu pul pus put
 Ha rag ram ran rad rat raw rap
 He red rew. Et rib rig rim rip
 Ho rob rod ros ret. Hu rub ruf rug run
 La tap tar tar. Le teg tel ien tew
 At tit til tin tip tit. Lo tog tom top tos tows tay
 Lu tub tug run tur
 Ca cal calm can cap cat
 He ked key, hi kid his kit
 Co cob cod cog, co com cow cop
 Cu-cud cuf, cu cul cup cur cut
 Da lad sag lam, sa sabo. He sel set
 Si sif sir sit. Ho sob som sot sots
 Su sum, su si p
 Ja jag jar jaw. Je jet jew. Ju jud.
 Pe pel pes pet
 Wa van bar bat. We ber
 Ma wag wal wan was wat way
 Me wel wed wit
 Wu wil win, wo wol wot
 Qua quat. Nut quib quill quit

Boy go thy way to the top of the hill and get me home
 the bay Nag: fill him well, and feel he be fat, and I will rid
 me of him, for he will be but dull as his dam: if a man bid
 well for him, I will tell him of it; if not, I do but rob him,
 and so God will vex me, and may let me go to hell, if I get
 but a jaw-bone of him ill.

CHAP. III.

Setteth down only all those Syllables that are of three letters, beginning with two consonants.

Wla ble bli blo blu
Wza bze bzr bzo bzu

| Cha che chi cho chu
Cla cle clt clo clu

In this kind of words of one Syllable, we use only (e) before (a, o, u,) and (k) before (e) and (y, i, j) and not otherwise, except in fained words, as Cu for *Cox*, Kat for *Katherine*: and in some proper names as Cr the father of *Sam*: but we use (f) before any vowel, therefore have I placed them as you see,

This speech is made only of words taught before, where you are not to observe the sense, being frivolous, but only to teach distinct reading.

Ask the Learner **Cra cre cci cro cru**
 what consonants **Dra dze dr i dzo dzu**
 will follow (b); and **Dna dwe dwt dwo dwu**
 let him answer (l) or **Fla ffe ffi ffo ffu**
 (r), and practice **Fra fie fri fro fru**
 him in all the rest. **Gla gle gli glo glu**
 For the more perfect he is in them, **Gra gne gnt gne gnu**
 the more ease & benefit you shall find, **Una kna kne knt kna knu**
 when you come to **Pla ple pli plo plu**
 the rules of Division **Sea ice sei seo seu**
 in the second Book. **Ska ske skt ska sku**

I call (h) a Consonant here & elsewhere for examples sake, which properly is not so, to avoid multiplicity of rules.

Although I have so disposed these words as that the latter Chapters are a repetition of the former, yet would I have Scholars in every form say over some of that they have learned, and oppose one another, as I have taught in the first Chapter of the second Book.

Sha she shi sho shu
Sla lle ffi slo flu
Sma sme smt smo smu
Sna sue sut sno sun
Spa spe spi spo spu
Sra se sti sto stu
Swa swe swt sws swu
Squa sque squi squo squu
Tba the tbt tho thu
Tra tre tri tro tru
Twa twe twt two towu
Wha whe wht who whu
Wza wzr wzt wzr wzu

C H A P. I V.

Here are adjoined the syllables of the former Chapters, with the second sort of those in the first Chapter, beginning with (ab). And then teach them to read words made of those syllables.

Bla clad, ble bled bles blew, blit blis, blo blot
Wza bz ag bzend bza bzas bzat bzay
Wze bzed bret bretw. bzim bzo bzow
Cha champ chap chas chat che chew
Chit chil chip. Cho chod chop. Chu chul
Cra crab crag cram. Cre crew
Ert erib ero erob eros crow, cru crum
Dea dzab dzaf dzag dzam dzaw dzay
Dre dreg, dzt dzip, dzo drop, dzu dzum
Dwe dwel
Fla flag flay flat flaw flad, fle fled
Flt flit fio fiot flow flor, flu flur
Fra frog, fir fret, fri frig, frog from frow
Gla glad glas, glo glew gli gld
Glo glos glows, glu glum glut
Gna gnat gnato
Gra grof gras grav, gri grig grin gro gres
Dna knap knaw, kui kuit
Kno knoz know kui knub knug

Pla plat play. Plo plo plo plo, plu plumb
Pra prat pray, pre pres, pri prig

*Sca scaf scaf scar

Ske skeg skep skew, ski skil skin skip

Sco scof scot, scul scum

Sha shad shal, shed shel shew

Sla slab slay sle slew

Slt sld slip sll slop slow, slu slut

Sme smel, smi smir, smo smu smut

Sna snag snap snat, snt snip, sno snow, smu snut

Spa span spar, spe sped spen spew

Spt spil spin spit, spo spot, spu spur,

Sra strag star strat stay stre stem

Sri strif stil stir, sto stod stow, stu stub stuf sur

Swa swad swag swan, swap sway, swe swel

Swt swig swit swim

Tha then that thaw, the them then they

Thi thin this, tho thou. Thu thus

Tra trap tray tre try. Tri trim trip

Tro trop trow tray, tru trub trus

Twt twtg

Wha what whe when whey, wht whtp, who whose whom

Wza wzap, wze wzem, wzt wzig wzil, wzo wzot

Squa squah squad squat, squat squatb.

*I have pl-
ced (c) and (k)
as in the se-
cond chapter.
Although
you shall find
(k) written
before (a) and
(n) as in
(skarlet)
(skull) yet do
the most
exact writers
say (scarlet)
(skul), but Ka-
lendar.

I met a man by the way this day, who when he saw me, hit
me a blow that it did swell, for that I did not stir my cap
when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my way:
Then did he fret, and out-ran me, and drew out his staff,
that had a knob on the end, and hit me a clap on the skull,
and a cross-blow on the leg, so that I did skip at it, yet was
I glad to know and to see as in a glass my bad spot: and I
will pray him, that if he shall see me so gross, and so far out
of the way, that he will whip me well, so that I may know
what I am to do.

CHAP. V.

Setteth down first all Syllables of four letters, beginning
with three Consonants. Secondly, joineth them like
the

The first Book of the

the former Chapter, with the like practice of reading Last
ly, it teacheth Syllables made of Diphthongs.

Oppose your Scra scre scri sero scrū
Scholar in Skra skrē skrt sero scrū
these, as I wil- Scra scle sclt sclo sclu
ledy ou in the Skla skle sklt sklo sklu
third Shla shle shlt shlo shlu.
Chapter for Shra shre shrt shro shru
the same

purpose ; the first of these is ever (ſ) or (ch)
Make your Scholars know perfectly these Diphthongs,
and use them to spell the two last by their sound,
and not call them double ee, or double oo.

The former Chapter doth fully teach to begin ny word : these are of endings wh chw e call Terminations; therefore here I am enforced to use Syllables that are no words.

Scra scrav, scrat scret, scri sero scrub
Shra shrap, shred shrew, shrt shrig shrl shru shug
Stra strag, strau strap, stre stree, stri strot strap
Spla splat, spli split
Sprat sprat, spze ipze, sprt spig
Thra thral, thro throt, thrum.

At all tail quatl, stat statd, b̄ra brain twain, wa wait
Wzau b̄zau lezaule, lau laud
Tot totl bot bottl spoil, rot rot eatn, hot hots
Du our pour out stout sou foul scoud scoul cloud, how hous
Fee feed bleed, she sheep, fee feel heel queen
Woo bock look book good, cool pool stool.

C H A P. VI.

T Eaching all Syllables of three letters that can end any words of two consonants.

Alb elb tlb olb ulb
Ahs ebs tbs obs ubs
Ach ech ich och uch
Acl ecl tcl ocl ucl
Alb elb tlb ofb ulb
Adg edg idg odg udg
Ads eds tds ods uds
Alf elf tlf olf ulf
Ald eld tld old uld
Aik elk tlk olk uik
Alm elm tlm olm uim

Alb elb tlb elb ulb
Alp elp tlp olp ulp
Als als tls ols uis
Alt elt ult olt ult
Amb emb tmb omb umb
Ap emp tmp omp ump
Ams ems tms oms ums
And end ind ond und
Eng eng ing ong ung
Ank ank ink onk unk
Ans ens ins ons uns

Ant

Ant ent int ont unt
Apt epl tpl opl upl
Aps eps ips ops ups
Apt ept ipt opt upr
Arb erb irb orb urb force
Ard erd ird ord urd with
Ars erf irf orf urf cc
Arg erg irg org urg
Ark erk irk ork urk
Arm erm irm orm urm
Arn ern ten orn urn

Arp erp irp orp upp
Ars ers irs ora urs
Art ert irt ort urt
Ash esh ish osk ush
Ass ess iss oss uss
Asp esp isp osp usp
Ait est ist osk ult
Aib erb irb orhuth
Ait elt itl olt ult
Ais eis its ots uts.

C H A P. VII.

Adjoineth the Syllables of the former Chapters with the
first of the Chapters, and others that begin Syllables
with such practice of reading, as before.

Ba hab habl Ga gad gadl, strabl brable
Be peb pebl. Bi bid bidl nidl, dzt dztl, scri scribl
Co cob cabl. Go gob goble, hob hobl
Hu hub hubl, su stub stubl
Cra crab crabs, dra drab drabs, tra stab stabs
We web webs. Ri rib ribs
Lo lob lobs, so sob sobs, tu tub tubs
Bi rich, wht which, mu much, su such
La lad lads, sha shad shads, squads, We hed beds, ne pedes
Li lid lids. Go god gods rods
Ba bas basl snail
Ha has hast. De det dest clest
Gi gif gift lft rlf, si sft clft
Lo los lost loft
La laught, Bi high nigh
Da dag dagle, bzagli dragl aragl
Gi gig gitgl, wzt bzigt bzigt
Go gog gogl.

You may sometime spell this way if the word will be more easie ; which is especially when the word endeth in (cb, gb, or fb) for then they cannot easily be divided.

The first Book of the

Ba bal bald, Sea scal scald, We bel held geld
 Et gil gild, mil mild, child wile
 Ca cal call half ralfe
 Pe pel pelf self shelf twelf. Cu gul gulf
 Ba bal bals chalk wels chalke
 Ap mil milk mil. Po rol rolk. Du hil bulk
 Ba bal balm calm palm. He hel helm. Si film. Ho halm
 Fa fal falu. Sto stol stool. Swotwoon
 Dra scal scalp. We hel help. Whe whelp. Cu gul gulf
 Fa fal fals, Pu pul puls
 Fassal felt. Sha shalt. We bel belt felt melt smelt.
 Et gil gilt hilt tilt wilt split
 La lam lamp Ben kemb Cam comb Dum dumb thumb
 Cam camp cramp damp lamp. Shrt shrtm shrtmp
 Po pom pomp Du dum dump Ju jum jump crump stamp
 Da dam dams damps Ste stem stems Plu plums plums
 Da dan daun daunce faunc jaunc launc thaunc
 Fe fen fenc hec pence Out quince since, Ou ouu ouuu
 Ba ban band land send wond. We ben lend spend send
 Et fin find blind wind. Wo bond. Ho bound bound round
 Ha han hang. Si sin sing ithing stirng
 Po you young strong wrong. Du dun dung
 Ba ban bank rank blank slank frank shank
 Li lin link brink pink shink, Mon monk
 Pa pan pant plant, gra graunt baint
 Ba hen bent lent ment rent went spent spent
 Di din din mint flint hint splitnt
 Fo fon font wont, hu hun hund lunt blunt
 Da dap dapl graps grapl
 Co cou coupl
 Ca cap carp, taps tra ps chaps hi hips lips quips
 So sop sops cops topschops drops strops
 Ca cap capt grapt lapt chapt strapt. We kep kept
 Di dip dipt ript stpt tipt skipt trips shipt
 Do dot dopt sopt copt cropt. Su sup suppt
 He her herp. Cu cur curb
 Ca car eard carf dwarf warts. Tu turf turt
 Ba bar barg larg charg. We ber berg
 Di dir dirg. Go goz gorg. Su tur surg spurg.

English School Master.

17

Wa bar bark bark mark park clark spark
Wlo wo^r work. Lu lur-lurk
Wa bar barm farm barm berm charm sharm
Le ter term. Si fir firm. wo wo^r worm Germ.
Wa bar barm warn farn. Fi fir quern stern.
Wo bo^r boⁿ corn tozn. Bu bur burn turn spurn.
Ca car carp harp warp sharp.
We bers. Wo^r wo^rs. Cu cur curs
Ca cart darr bart part quart wort smart siwart
Da* ash dash lass. Ka ras^h gna gnash
Di dir dirt. Fort soz shozt. Bu bur hurt
Fre fresh. Fi lsh Fish
Gu gush rush blush brush crush push tuss
Ca cash mask task. Des desk. Du bus bush mush
Frt fris fric^h wrist. Mu mus mus rust
Ga gas gasp wrasp. Ri risp whisp crisp
Ca cast hast fast last was^t fast hast chas^t
Be bes best. Je jest rest nest west pest chest west
Fi fis fist list wist. Co cos cost host lost most post
Du dus dust lust must rust
Ka ratt ratle. Ke ket kettle. Li tit titl spittl. Nut ruzl.
Wa ath bath. Fa-faith bath lath lath wrath
Wat ith sith with. Do oth doth moth mouth south strouge
Thru thurst, th^a thraw, th^e thre^h, th^o throng,
Twa thwait thwatts.

*The reason
of this differ-
ence is shew-
ed before.

Tell me now in truth, how rich art thou?
What hast thou that is thine own?
A cloth for my table, a horse in my stable,
Both Bridle and Saddle, and Child in the Cradle;
But no bag of Gold, house or free-hold.
My coin is but small, find it who shall,
For I know this my self it is all but pelf.
Both Cow and Calf you know not yet half:
She doth yeild me milk, her skin soft as silk.
I got withour help a Cat and a Whelp;
A Cap and a Belt, with a Hog that was gelt,
With a pot of good Drink, full to the brisk,
And I had a Lark and a Fawn from the Park.
Thus much in hast may serve for a taste.
And so I must end, no vain words to spend.

C

CAAP.

12000 words divided into eight
classes according to weight.

CHAP. VIII.

Teaching words ending first in three, then in four consonants; containing the hardest syllables of all sorts, with practise for reading the same.

Ca cat caught naught taught
Et eight, he hetght weight. Si sight bright.
Woa bought ought taught wought sought
Bu rug rugle rugles
Wel belch welch. Si fil fileh milch pitch
Am amb ambl bramble. Sere scremb. Si nim nimble
Fu fumb fumbl stumbl. Si nin nimb
Am amp am. I bramble example. Lem templ. Pim pimple
Pu pum pump pumpi. Pomp pomps. Pumps
Bla blanch branch panch. Ben bench, bogt boinch
Ca ean candle handl. Spren sprendle
Ma man mantl. Sprantl. Grun gruntl
Lententh. Si nin ninth. De dep depth
Ca cam camp camp stampf. Lem tempt, tsum stumpt
Bi bin kindl spindl. Bu bun bundle
An ankl. Wazt wzingl springl. Un unkf
Ma mangl tangl wzangl. Si mintgl singl
Ga garb garbl marble warbl. Cu cur curd
Et circ circle
Fa far fardle. Gr girdl. Du bur duror
Ga gar gargl. Pu pur purbl. Us kit kirt kirtl martl
Lu tuttl. Wo wor world. Cu cur curld
Ca cast castl. Waza wzastle. Lht thistle. Jug jugl
Da dash dasht lasht washt. Pur purp purp rish
As ask askt. Cla clas clasp
Ca catch watch scratch. Ht itch botch.

Words ending in four consonants most of them being the plural number.

Len length strength. Eight weight weights
Dand handl handls. Spin spindls burds girdls, Lurhes

As

As I went thorough the Castle-yard, I did chance to stumble in a queach of brambles, so as I did scratch my heels and feet, and my gay girdle of Gold and Purple. Then I sought how I might wrestle out, but I dasht my hands into a bundle of thistles, till at length by strength of mine arms and legs, I wrought my self out, but did catch a cough, and caught a wrench in my ankle, and a scratch on my mouth; but now I am taught while I am in this world, how to wrestle with such as are too strong and full of might for me.

The end of the first Book.

The second Book of the English School-Master.

Wherein is taught plain and easie rules how to divide truly and certainly any long and hard words of many syllables; with Rules for the true writing of any word.

CHAP. I.

In this Chapter are set down the words of Art used in this Treatise, and other necessary rules and observations, especially words of one syllable, both for true writing and then I leave reading.

Mast. **D**ost thou think your self suf-fi-ci-ent-ly in-struct-ed to spell and read di-si-nct-ly any word of any syl-la-ble, that now we may pro-ceed to teach rules for the true and easie di-vid-ic-on of any word of many syllables?

Schol. Sir I do not well understand what you mean by a syl-la-ble.

Mast. A syllable is a perfect sound made of so many letters as we spell to-ge-ther: as in di-vi-sion you see are four syl-lables.

Schol. How many letters be in a syl-la-ble?

Mast. Any number under nine. As I do say that Welsh Knight brought strength.

Schol. What letters make a syllable?

C 2

I divide your syllables for you until you

rule: look not for any exact definitions, but for such

descriptions as are fit for children: I

make (n) a letter for plainness

which exactly is none, but a note of

Mast. breathing

The second Book of the

Mast. *Any of the bowels.* a, e, i, o, u: as a-ny, e-vil, i-do,
o-ver-tur-neth, u-ni-tye.

Schol. *W^m Str, I sometime find two bowels together in one
syllable: what shall I do with them?*

Mast. *You must then call them a Diphthong, which is no-
thing else but a sound made of two bowels.*

Schol. *Will any two bowels make a Diphthong?*

Mast. *No, *none that are fully sounded, but these: ai, ei, oi,
au, eu, ou; oo, ee, as in say, either coin, caught, eunuch, ought,
good, feed. Which when you find, you must joyn together, ex-
cept in some proper names; as in Be-er-she-ba, Na-tha-ni-el:
so in se-eth a-gree-ing; and in such words, where a syllable be-
gins with (e or i) ts added to a perfect word ending in (ee) as
ee, agree, degree. But aa, oo, and such like, make no diphthongs,
and therefore may not be joyned.*

Schol. *Yet do I find, ja, je, ji, jo, ju; va, ve, vi vo; joyned to-
gether, as in James, JesuS, join, Judas; value, verily, visit; vow:*

I pray you, are they then no diphthongs?

Mast. *No, for j and v joyned with a bowel in the beginnng
of a syllable, are turned from bowels into consonants, as A-hi-
jah, vul-ture.*

Schol. *What mean you by a consonant?*

Mast. *I mean all the other letters except the bowels; which
can spell nothing without some of the bowels; as take (e) out
of strength. str'ngth will spell nothing.*

Schol. *Why Str, (y) did eben now spell a word, yet it is
none of the bowels.*

Mast. *Indeed (y) is often used for (i) when it is a bowel; but
when they be consonants, they differ: for (y) is also a conso-
nant when it is joyned in the beginnng of a syllable, with a
bowel, as in yet, you; so yet differeth from yet, and such
like.*

Schol. *I pray you shew me the reason why in (like) which was
the last word you used, and in many words before, you put (e)
in the end which is not sounded?*

Mast. *This letter (e) in the end of a word not sounded, hath
two principal uses. The first and chiefest is to draw the syl-
lable long, as he is made mad.*

A mill dam, a syzed dame:

(e) not soun-
ded.

My man hath cut my Horse mane.
A great gap, gape wide.
Spare the spar. Be ware of war.
Feed until thou hast well fed.
You feel not my pain, the wasp is fel.
He hid the ~~ox~~ hide.
It is a mile to the mil.
A little pin, my flesh doth pine.
A branch of fir good for the fire.
A dor sitteth on the dore.
Toss the ball, toss the wool.
You have a dot on your nose, and you dote.
Rud is not rude.
A tun of wine, a tune of a song.

Schol. What is the second use?

Mast. It changeth the sound of some letters: but this use, with the further declaration of this letter, because it is harder than yeli will at first easily conceite, I will refer you to try them in another place.

Schol. Are no other letters not at all, or but little pronounced like ced?

Mast. ~~P~~e, very many: as (a) is not pronounced in earth goat, nor (e) in George, nor (i) in brief, nor (o) in people, nor (u) in guide. All which words of all sorts I pronounced will set down afterwards, when I have given you more necessary rules in these three first Chapters, and you are better able to use them.

CHAP. II.

By this Chapter you may easily and plainly know how many syllables are in every word.

Mast. If you will gently obserbe these things, you cannot err in any word of one syllable: therefore I will procede the division of syllables; which if you carefully mark, you shall never fail in dividing the longest and hardest word that ever you shall read.

Sc. That will assuredly bring me great profit and pleasure; for when I meet with a long hard word, I stick so fast in the mire that I can neither go forward i.e. backward. And I never

In this Second, when e is long it is commonly doubled, and makes a diphthong.

Make your scholars very perfect in these, and other the

The second Book of the

yet heard that any such rules have been yet taught by any: I pray you therefore tell me, what is the first general rule, or the chiefest ground in this work?

Mast. Briefly, it is this: Mark how many vowels you have in a word, as in strength, ti-ed, e-spi-d, sub-mis-sion, sa-lu-ta-tion, re-ge-ne-ra-tion, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly, in which seven words you have as many syllables as vowels, and above seven syllables I remember no word to be.

Schol. But I find the contrary even in this rule: for in these words, you have, brief, are more vowels than syllables.

Mast. It is well observed: therefore you must know that you can hardly find a general rule without some exceptions.

Schol. How many exceptions hath it?

Mast. Three: the first is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowel, not at all, or but little pronounced, as in chief, have, twice, where we have (i) sounded in chief, not (e).

Schol. What is the second exception?

Mast. The second is, that if there be a Diphthong, as in may, your, then have you two vowels in one syllable.

Schol. Are there not three vowels in your?

Mast. No; for I told you before, that (y) before a vowel in the same syllable is a consonant.

Schol. What is the third exception?

Mast. Words ending in (es) have above one vowel, James, preserves, al-ways, names, hides, bones. But of these more shall be said hereafter.

Schol. Shall I never else find two vowels in one syllable?

Mast. Yes, after (q) always is (u) with another vowel, as in quaff, queen, quick; and sometime after (g) as in Gualeer, language: otherwise never; unless we say, that in words ending in (ven) as heaven, even, are two vowels in one syllable, because we commonly pronounce them, ev'n, heav'n

C H A P. III.

This Chapter teacheth plain rules to divide truly the longest and hardest English words that you shall find.

Schol.

Schol. I have already with ease and certainty learned to know how many syllables are in a word so soon as I see it; yet I know not how to divide them truly.

Mast. Mark then these rules following, and you shall see, with a vowel her fall. The firsts, if you have two vowels come together except the both fully pronounced, and no diphthong, you must put the former end in former of them in the former syllable, and the latter of them a vowel. in the syllable following: as in tri-al mutual, saying, tri-umph. Double con-sonants. Likewise when the same consonants are doubled, sonants. they are divided in like manner, as ab-hor, af-ford, ad-dar, The plural, let-ter dif-fer, com-mon, ne-cess-i-ty, &c. Except when they number I will are needlessy doubled in words of the pluial number, as in now leave, plumes hills whipes, cragges, for plums, hills, whips crags, dividing

Schol. What mean you by the plural number? those syllables

Mast. When naming a thing, we speake of more than one: which I have as one whip we call the singular number, because it speakeith taugh by rule, but of one: and whips we call the plural number, because the better to it speakeith of more han one.

Schol. But what shall I do, when I find one consonant betwixt two vowels? bring scholars to present practice.

Mast. You must put the consonant unto the bowel following him, as in e-ver, e-nough, u-sed, be-came, re-port, de-li-ver, One conso- re-joy-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-tion, except compound words. nant.

Schol. What kind of words be they?

Mast. When two seberal words, which we call simple words, are joyned together; as in save-guard two syllables, not save-guard three syllables: because it is made of compounded of two seberal words save and guard: so where-of, where-in, here-out, un-even, lame-ness, wise-ly. Where you must note; that if the last part be an addition only, and signifie nothing, as lame-ness in lame-ness, we call that a derivative word, and not a word compounded: also (x) is put to the bowel, before him, as in ex-en, ex-er-cise, ex-or-cist; the reason is, because (x) hath the sound of a two consonants, (d) and (s) and (cs) can. We call that not begin a syllable.

Schol. What if there come two diverse consonants betwixt two bowels?

will keep the same letters as when it was simple. Therefore (x) is called a double consonant. Two consonants.

Mast.

The second Book of the

Mast. Then if they be such as may, they must be joyned; for those that begin a word, must begin a syllable in any part of the word.

Schol. How then shall I know which are consonants that may begin a word, and therefore be joyned?

Mast. If you went back to the third Chapter of the first Book, they are set down together: but because I would have you very perfect in these letters, I will give you of every one an example: as, bles, chew, clap, creep, draw, dwell, flame, fret, glass, grace, know, play, praise, scab, shall, skip, slow, smart, snow, spend, squib, stand, sway, that, trap, twain, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you give examples, how these may be joyned in words of no syllables?

Mast. Mark then diligently here, re-store, not thus rest-ore because (st) may begin a syllable: it must not be thus rest-ore because a consonant (if there be any) must begin the syllable; so in re-frain, ex-e-cra-ble, and such like: but in god-ly, sel-dom, trum-pet, lod-ged, morn-ing, &c. the middle consonants must be divided, because none of these (dl, ld, mp, dg, ra, can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a syllable. Again, you may not spell thus, lodg-ed, because (g) may begin a word?

Three or more consonants. Schol. Is then the same reason to be observed, if there come three or more consonants together in the midst of a word?

Mast. Yes, altogether: for as many consonants as can, be joyned, and the rest divided.

Schol. How many consonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Mast. Three, and no more: therefore, if in the midst there come four or more, they must be divided, although four may end a syllable, as in words.

Schol. How shall I be sure which three may be joined?

Mast. They are all set down in the beginning of the fifth Chapter of the first Book. But for more plateness sake, I will give every one of them an example, whereof we have ordinary English words, as scraps, skrew, shrink, stroke, split, spring, thrall, thwart.

Schol.

Schol. Give an example for dividing of these words where in many consonants come together.

Mast. One or two may serve, if you remember what hath been taught. As for this word constrain, you must not say co-strain, or cons-train, or const-rain or constr-ain, but constrain, because (si) cannot begin a syllable, (str) can; therefore it must begin it: so im-ply, King-dom, de-struction acknowledg, trans-gres, &c. And this rule must you carefully still practise, that you may readily give the reason in all such words, why every Consonant must go to this Syllable rather than that. But still look as before, that some compound words must be markt, as, mis-like, dif-like, transpose, with-out, through-out, &c. which if they had been simple words we must have spelled them thus, mi-like, di-like, tran-spole, as ye have learned: because in composition every word must have his own letters, not mingled with others.

Schol. But Sir, some men spell deribaribe words thus: Object speak-ing, strength-en-ing, otherwise than you have taught.

Mast. I know it well: yet because; if such words should be spelt so spelleed, we must far them frame new rules (which were to bring a needless oppression on Chilozens memorie) and that the former rules can bring no inconveniente in any word, therefore follow them without fear or doubt. And thus may you by this that you have learned, spell truly, certainly, and with judgment any English word that can be laid before you.

Schol. Although all men will grant that these rules must of necessity bring a speedy course of reading, to as many as are of years able to discern; yet many will not easilly believe that little Chilozens can conceite them, and make use of them and then they will rather bring confusion than profit.

Mast. But experience hath taught the contrary: for a child of an ordinary capacity will, and hath easilly conceited these rules being orderly taught. But discretion must be used, not to trouble them with any new rule before they be perfect in the old. The words of art here used are not above eight in all: the most of them I would have the Child learn, while he is learning to spell in the first Book, as I have given direction there in the beginning: which words ther, and rule

D

here

Although these three Chapters be of greatest use for Readers; yet let your Scholar diligently read the rest. For although he do not understand some of the rules following at the first reading, yet he may at the second.

here being orderly taught, as is prescribed, never for the
blessing of God I doubt of a comfortable success : therefore I
will that no man with a prejudiciale opinion do reject them
before he hath made trial upon some ordinary wits ; but I
would have all such as teach to read, that they would make
their Scholars as perfect in the rules of these three Chap-
ters as may be, being of the chiefeft necessity and use : and
the other that follow, because some of them be more hard,
containing only difference of sounds of our English letters,
and the other obserbations for true writing. If your child
be very young or dull, trouble him with understanding no
more of them than he is fit to conceave and use : yet let him
learn to read them all : for if it were granted, that he could
understand none of them, no nor some of the former : yet
whille he reads them, he learns as much, and goeth on as
fast, as by reading any other matter. For I demand what
he understands when he readeth a Chapter in the Bible :
yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath
made me longer by the one half for platenesse sake, than other-
wise I might ; knowing, that in practising to read, he ieleth
not his labour.

CHAP. IV.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certain Rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word of those letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plural number.

(e) in the School. I remember you told me, that (e) in the end of a word
end of a syllable is not pronounced: besides, that it draweth the
word. syllable long, if also changeth the sound of letters. It may

Here (v) with Mast. It behoves us to have of these letters, v, c, g, when
(e) hath the sound of a, as in eg, ip, ag in haue, have, leu, leve, lou, love: so cave, save,
consonant, salve, hivo, thrive: so c with the e be sounded like k, as in ac-
and (ce) as (fe) cord: but with e like t, as in place, race: so lie lie, true true:
and when alls ag age, stag stage, so sag sage, hug hugs, deluge: so hang
short words strange, string, fringes; so larg large: in most of which e
end in (c) we doord also again the triable long, as pain pain, ag age,
use to add (k).

hug huge. Where you must mark, that the sound which g hath in age and huge, being long in short syllables, is made by putting d before g, as in badg drudg. So it is also when e, i or o come before g, as leg ledg, rig rigd, log lodg. which vowels before g, are never but long, except in liege, seige, which is by putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, we habe e used in the end of many words not sounded, when neither it changeth sound, nor maketh the syllable long: why is that?

Mast. We see it indeed often, but rather of custome (as after i and u, they say), for* beauty than necessity; as after i, but not as in espie, or after y, as in bie, by, or after two consonants, or a consonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaffe, sonne: whereas the learned languages, neither double the consonant, nor use such e, as the Latins say, mel, as, ros; we well, als, ross. And sometime we use not e, when the word is long, as after ll, as in all, fall, shall: yet we use as longer without e, than alle with it: yea sometimes we use e after two consonants, to draw the syllable long, for difference sake, principally if the end of them be l, as in cradle, ladle, lest they should be pronounced short like cradl, ladl, which some then would distinguish by doubling d, as saddle: but it is both unusual and needless to write bibl and child, to make them differ from bible and child. And some pronounce these words, blind, find, bind, short: others blinde, finde, binde, with e long, some would Whereras which e if we should write after some words, it would utterly overthrow the natural sound, as if we should write hange make such with e, thus, hange, we must pronounce it like strange, and words as able, hence ariseth the difference of the last syllable in hanger and stranger. So words sounding as long, song, and ending in ing, and that e in as reading writing, if they should have e, would sound like frienge, hinge; as swing him in a rope, swindg him with a rod bl to be as it which must not be written with dg, friendge, as some think? were a Sylla- as the former examples shew, in these words fringed, hinged ble, I can see where d is never written. no reason for

Schol. If this be custom without reason, what certainty^{it.} should I hold?

Mast. Although it were yens and easse, why for our own

The second Book of the

Country-learners, and strangers; that certain Rules were known and practised (which thing might easily be done) yet because it lyeth not in us to performe, I wish you rather to obserue the heare, and follow that whiche ye have, than to labour for innovation, whiche we cannot effect. And let this admonition serbe for all customs in the rest.

Of letters not pronounced. Schol. I remember you promised me to set down those words which have other letters besides (e), either not at all, or but little pronounced.

The joining
of those kind
of vowels
may be call-
led improper
Diphthongs,
because one
of them is lit-
tle heard.

Mast. I will either set you them down, or else give you rules to know them. Mark them therefore as they follow: (a) is not pronounced, when (ea or oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beauty; abroad, roat, boat: where (a) doth drave the syllable long, like (e) in the end, as appeareth by these words, beast, best, breast, brest, good, god, coast, cost, as if you write brede, gode, &c. And hereupon this word year, yere is otherwise written: yet we say, be-a-ti-tude, cre-ate, cre-a-tor, &c. but creature: and in foregn paper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Jeboshabe-ath, Gile-ad, Teko-ah, Bo-az.

- (e) (e) Is not pronounced in George, truth.
- (i) (i) In shield, field, priest, cheif, brief, thrieve, grieve, siege, maist, maister, their, view, mischief, fierce, friese, atchieve, marueil, re-lief, grief, brief, adieu, interfier, kerchief, lieutenant, fruit, suit, bruise, bruit.
- (o) (o) In people, blood, yeomen, jeopardy.
- (u) (u) In guest, guise, buy, guide, prougue, build, tongue, guile, guilty, conduit, league, dialogue, plague, pilogue, synagogue.
- (b) (b) In lamb, comb, chumb, debt, doubt, bdellium.
- (c) (c) In back, pack, deck, peck, lick, stick, rock, knock, huck, luck; and all the like; soz we use no short words ending in (c) without (k) so in those that end in cle, ele, icle, ocle, ucle.

Schol. Why may we not say, that (k) is not pronounced in these, as well as (c)?

Mast. It differeth not much whiche: for although that (k) doth end our English words when they be long: as in bake, cake, speak, leek, like, look, duktur: yet these that we make short, the Latins make the sound in (c), as lac, nec, dic, sic, hoc, duc, when we say, lack, dick, sick, hock, duck.

(g) In

(g) In sign, resign, ensign, slegem, raign, sovereign, Gascoign.
 (h) In Christ, myrrh, ghost, Joha whole, scholar. Elnuch, chronicle, authority, anchor, cholor; chrystal, Rhue Rhenish Rhetorick abhominal, melancholly. So in forstyn nō proper names, as Thomas, Achaia, Chinah, Zachariah, Zichri, Chios, Aristarchus. So those that end in arch as Monarch; but in the beginning seldom, as Arch-angel, therefore commonly called Ark-angel.

(g)
(h)

(gh)

(gh) Coming together, except in Ghost, are of mē men but little sounded, as night, fight, pronounced as mite, site; but in the end of a word, some Countries sound them fully; others not at all: as some say, plough slough, brough, others plou, slou, bou: thereupon some wytte, burrough, some burrow, but the truest ts, both to wytte and pronounce.

(n)

(p)

(l)

(n)

(p)

(l)

(t)

(t) It always written, but little sounded before ch, when the syllable is short, not having another consonant next before, as in catch, stretch, ditch, botch, snatch, except in rich, which much, in which custom have prebatled agaist rules. In such rules of writing, Wit, if the syllable be long, or hath another consonant with ch, then it is not written, as in arch, reproach, cough, belch you must not only understand the first original word, but all derivations rise from it. &c.

Here many obserbe, that custom hath prebatled against reason, else why should a be written in hoar, boar, rather than dore, dore, or i in fruit, rather than in brute? But to know how to wytte them, and when, you shall find all that may breed doubt set down in the table, at the end of the Booke, where you may ask counsel, as your doubts shall arise: and not only for these sorts, but for any other hard or long sounded doubtful word mentioned in this Booke.

Schol. You told me you would obserbe something more in written with words ending in es. I pray you what is it?

Mast. Well remembred: it is this: * words ending in es, * Words of are most of the plural number, and are made of the singular, the plural by adding e, for where it is needful to use e in the end of the number, singular number, it shall not be needful to use es in the plural.

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plural, as in jewelyn, engines; except the singular end in a bowel, or in w for u, as in flies, pies, toes, crows; Therefor you shall find, hands, things, words, more usual in the exactest writers, than handes, thinges, wordes, with e, although both ways be common: and this maketh the difference betwixt milles and miles, tunnes and tunes, curs and cures, and not by writing them, being short, with the consonant double, as milles, tunnes, cures, which is needless, though usual, unless it be sometimes for difference of words, as to make sonnes differ from the Latin word sons.

Schol. Are there then neber more syllables in the plural number than in the singular?

Mast. Yea somettyme, as when the singular number endeth in ce, ch, ge, gd, se or sh: as in graces, places, churches, cages, hedges, noses, fishes: and this maketh the difference betwixt gags for a mouth, and gages for a vessel. Note also, that if the singular number end in f, it is turned in the plural into v, as wife, knife, calf, whose plural are wives, knives, calves.

Schol. Do all words in the plural number end in es?

Mast. No, for we say, boe, mice, mea, brethren, oxen, teeth, feet, kine, and many other. And sometimes the singular and the plural are both one: as one sheep, ten sheep, one mile, twenty mile or miles.

C H A P. V.

This Chapter teacheth all observations that are necessary for the perfecting of a Scholar.

Sch. What is the first thing next to be learned?

e and o. Mast. You shall find some words written with e and o single, when they should be written with the diphthongs ee, * which Grammarians oo, as he be me she do mother, for hee bee mee shee doo, &c. But call the se- thee, when we speake unto one, and the otherwise; and so cond person. must the pronunciation differ, as I will tell thee the matter. *pb* Secondly, that ph ts as much as f, and is used in words only borrowed from the Greek tongue, as in Physick, Prophet, Philip, Phenice; for the rest look the Table. Thirdly, some letters beside those before mentioned, habe not always one and the same sound, as th is commonly sounded, as in these words, thank,

thank, chief, third, throat, thump, except in these words fol. ^{ib like(S.)} the
louming: that, fatham, the, them, then, there, their, these, bro- ^{Greek (ib)}
thel, furthest, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus: which only
and in words of more than one syllable ending in ther, thed, Scholars un-
theth, chest, thing: as father, breathed, breatheth, farthest, seeth, derstand.
ing.

Also g, when e or i follow, brings great hardness to our gi and ge
learners and strangers, being diversly sounded, g most often. The first
sounded as jc, as in *agent, George, Gentile, gentle, except in fort are so en-
these words, together, get, bragged, target, burgennets, geld, ded like the
gew, gaw, gear, vineger, finger, hanger, hunger, eager, sugar. Latin (g), the
And gi as ji, as in giant, ginger, clergy, imagine, &c. except other like the
in begin, begging, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, guilty, gimlet, Greek γ
ginny, gird, girdle, girth, girton, give, giver, Gibbon; and deri-
batives ending in ger, geth, ged, ging, which follow the sound
of the words whereat they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangest,
hangeth, hanging. Some men think, that these few words
might be thus differently written: a childs gig, a scottish
jig; a gill of a fish, and a jill of wine: but our English
tongue will hardly bear ji in one syllable: therefore to be sure
when to write g, and when i, know that the sound gi is always
written with g, and write je always with j, saving those
words that you shall find written with g in the Table. But
our English proper names are written as pleaseth the Painter,
or as men have receaved them by tradition; otherwise
why should Jermaine be written otherwise than the first syllable
in Germain? or Jesse rather than Gesse? And this I take
to be the reason why Gifford is diversly pronounced, and made
iwa different names, which is most like at the first to be but
one: yea I have known iwa natural brethen, bath learned,
to write their own names differently.

Moreover i before on, is pronounced as i, as in redempti-
on: except s or x go before t, as question, adusion, mixtion,
and commonly before other bowels, as in patience, Egyptian:;
except when a syllable beginning with a bowel, is added to a
perfect word ending in i, as if ing be added to pity, or est to losify,
it is pitying, losifiest.

But the hardest thing in our English tongue for true wt-

ting

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This is by adding some thing to the beginning or end.

s often like z, as in Brasser.

ci, fi, ti, xi.

Divers writings of the same sound.

o before m, or

".
The proper name written Semeor Soam,

tng is to discern when to write ce or se, ci or si, or both, as in science: therefore many words that are merely English, are almost left indistinct, as some write faulter some faulter, others faucet; so pincer or pinser; bullace or bullasse, some bulleis; cissers or cisers, but exactly it is scissers. But because the most are written with s, as seat, serve, side, sick, &c. therefore you must write s before u and i, except with those words that are written with c in the Table, or any other made of them by derivation or composition: as if you know how to write cite, you must so write incite, citation, incitation, and so in others. Note that ance, ence, ince, once, unce, ancy, ency, are usually written with c: so it is after e in the end, as temp-
ance, prudence, excellence, grace, &c. except in case, base, cease;
or when s is sounded like z, as amasc. Words beginning
with trans, be always written with s, and circum with c, as
transfer, circumstance; for other exceptions, see the Table.

But to know when to write ci, si, ti, xi before on, mark that ci and xi are seldom, as suspicion, complexion; si more often as in those that end in casion, cession, ension, cursion, session, fusion, gression, hension, rution, mission, passion, pression, pulsion, rision, fission, swasion, version, vision, as redemption, &c. But for particulars, if you doubt, view the Table.

Schol. What is there to be observed?

Mast. That divers other words of the same pronunciation by changing their signification, change also their writing, the Raing of a Prince, the rein of a bridle, and the rain falleth.

Two men came to me, their minds are there.

Wait on me, and sell it by weight,

Nay not so, the horse doth neigh.

The Sun shineth, my son creþeth.

Stand still here, that you may hear.

A true Prophet bringing much profit.

I heard that which was hard.

This will-wright cannot write.

Some men have a great sum of money.

Sometime we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) like (u) as in come, combate, custom, some, son, &c.

Some

Sometimes the same writing is diversly sounded, as (l) The same sometimes like (z) as we use their use: And when (i) doth so writing of di- come betwixt two vowels, as that it may be taken for a diph- vers sounds. thong or consonant, as Jehoiadah or Jehojadah.

Sometimes we shall have a word diversly written in the same sense, as (w) is written for (u) as in brown for brown, writing in as but especially in the end of a word; Yet do now, how, differ divers sense. in sound from know, blow. And therefore I see no reason why now and how might not be written as thou and you, thus, nou, hou; that so, to make a difference between these words, to bow a bow, to sow for the sou; and so out and ought, and such like. Sometimes we use the same writing which some for sounds in words differing in signification, as the * heart write Hart. of the Hart panreth.

A fowl can fly ober a foul way.

Thou art sailful in the Art of Grammar.

The right ear: ear thy land, for an ear of Corn.

My brother May, may live till May.

Sometime a word is diversly written and sounded in the same sense, as many beginning with (in) intent, inform, or entent, or enform: so bottel, bottle; yerk, or jerk; Jail, or Goal. So words ending in (i) as monie, journie, cansie, or money, journey, tanley. So words ending in (or) shorst, may be indifferently written with (or and our) as honor, favor, or honour, favour; except for, nor, dor, abhor.

Further you must mark, that words of more than one syllable ending in this sound (u) are written with (ous) as glorious, frivilous, but words of one syllable with (us) as trus, or trus.

But * to know when a word endeth in (like) as in publicke, when in que as oblique, being both of one sound, is hard without the Latyn Tongue, from whence most of them be borrowed. The best help is derivation: for we write publicke, because we say publication, for (c) and (k) here be both like, because we say publication, for (c) and (k) here be both one; so Rhetorick, because we say Rhetorician.

The last thing I would have you to mark, touching this part of true writing, is to know when to write (y) for i: the (uas) write bowel, wherein almost so many men in many minds: some (que) as obwill have it before certain letters; others, when it cometh in a diphthong; but more reason they have, which write it obliquus.

when another (i) followeth, as in saying, or in the end of a word sounded sharp, as in day. But I think naturally and truly it ought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Greek, as hypocrite, myrrh, mystical, all which words you shall find in the Table, where y. u shall find no other written with (y) for difference sake, altho'ghe other where I have written (y) for (i) without regard, following the usual custom.

Schol. But Sir, I read a little before, Psalm, and you did not teach me that Ps may begin a word.

Mast. Well remembred: such diligent marking what you read, will soon make you a scholar: the answer is this, That word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they have consonants that our English Tongue doth not, *Nason*, *Ptolomy*, *Rhoüs*, *Benes*, signifying the four fore-teeth: *pneuma*, spirit or breath, *Cnus* bastard saffron. But these are very rare; so we have many terminations in proper names and Latine words, that are not usual in English, as *fons*, *aruns*, *fax*, *ax*. in proper names, *alz*, *aux*, *az* &c. Thus as this is of the Latins, we use also in Latin Scleta, not used in English, we use also to contract words in English, as *hang'd* for *hanged*.

Accents usually omitted in our English Prints.

* The Points are thus

(.) a Comma,
(:) a Colon.
(;) a Period.

(?) an Interrogation.

() a Parenthesis.

Called Breviations.

Schol. Have I no more to obserbe for distinct reading?

Mast. Ibar which the Grammaticis call accent, which is the lifting up of the voice higher in one syllable than in another, which sometime differeth in a word written with the same letters, as in incense, to incense; where (in) in the former word, as cense in the latter, is lifted up moze.

You must obserbe also those which we do call * points, or stays in writing, as this mark (.) like to a small half Moon, noteth a small stay: two pricks thus (:) maketh a longer stay, and one prick thus (;) is but for a full stay, as if we had ended. When a question is asked, we mark it thus (?).

When some words may be left out, and yet the sentence perfect, it is noted thus () as, Teach me (I pray you) to read.

But for the true framing of your voice to all these, you must crave help of your Master.

You must also know the short kind of writing used in some words: as a stroke over any vowel for m or n, as m̄ for man,

ſō ſt̄ con. &c. and fo fordh. In wȝt̄ten hand there be many o-
ther. And ſo a word ending in a bu wel, doth loſe it ſometime
when the next word begins with a bu wel, as thineſte, ſeſte * Called
inſent, which rāntly ſhuld be written thus, * thineſte. Aſtrophes.

Lastif, þu muſt write the firſt letter of every proper
name, and the firſt word of every ſentence and berſe, with Capital le-
tters that we call great and Capital letters, as Robert, Anne, ters.
England, Cambridg: It is alſo when we put a letter for a num-
ber, as V for five, X for ten, L for fifty, C for an hundred, D for
five hundred, M for a thouſand: Lastif, when we put a letter
for a word, as L for Lord, LL for Lords, B for Bishop, BB for
Bifhops.

Schol. Now I am ſure that I can neuer miſſ in Spelling,
or reading, moꝝ (as I think) in writing.

Mast. I know not what can eaſily deceiver you in writing,
unless it be by imitating the barbarous ſpeech of your coun-
try people, whereof I will give you a taste, thereby to give
you an occaſion to take heed, not of theſe only, but of any
the like. Some people ſpeak thus: Be með thunders on the
hell, for the mill ſtanding i[n] the hill: fo knet for knie, bredg for Corrupt pre-
bride, knaw, fo gnaw, knat fo gnat, belk fo belch, yerb fo herb, nounciation
griff fo graft, yelk fo yolk, ream fo realm, aſead fo afraid, and writing.
durt fo dirt, gurt fo girth, ſtomp fo ſtamp, ſhip fo ſheep, haſe
fo half: ſample fo example, perfit fo perfect, dauter fo daughter,
certu fo certain, carcher fo carchieſ, leaſh fo leaſe, hir
fo her, fur and fuster fo fir and firſter, to ſpat fo to ſpit,
&c.

So they commonly put (f) for (v) as feal for veal.

And nox, a naſſ, my naunt thy nunkle, foꝝ an ox, an als, mine We uſe to put
aunt, thine uncle, &c. (a) to the

Take heed also you put net (e) for (i) in the end of a word, as mine
woord, as unitee for unity, moꝝ (id) foꝝ (ed) as unitid for u-for my, when
nited, which is Scottiſh: And ſome ignorantly write a cup next word be-
of wind, foꝝ a cup of wine, and other like abſurdities. ginneth with

Schol. How shall I aboid theſe dangers?

Mast. By diligent marking how you read them written.

Schol. May I then neuer uſe my proper Country terms in ſound
writing?

Mast. Yes, if they be peculiar terms, and not coſrupting Peculiar
of words, as the northern man writing to his private neiḡh.-terms.

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bout may say, My lathe standeth near the Kirk garch, for
my barn standeth near the Church-yard. But if he shold
write publickly, it is fitter to use the most knough wordes.

Schol. What can now hinder me, why I shold not readith
and distinctly read any English?

Mast. Nothing at all (if you be thoroughly perfect in this
that I have taught you) unless it be want of more practice,
which although this you have learned will so sufficiently
reache you, that you cannot fail in any word, though you
have never any other teacher; yet for your more cheer-
full proceeding, I would wish you, (if you can convenient-
ly), not to forsake your Master, until you have gone
through these exercises following, of which I have made
choice of all sorts, both of prose and verse, that you may
not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your advice; I thank you for
your pains, and crave the Lords blessing. And now will
I oppose some of my felawes, to see how we can remember
some of these things taught.

CHAP. VI.

Here is set down in order how the Teacher shall direct his
Scholars to oppose one another.

- When your
Scholars shall
learn this
Chapter, let
one read the
questions, and
another the
answers.
When your
Scholars op-
pose one the
other, let the
answerer an-
swer without
Book.
- Joh. **W**ho will aduenture his credit with me in opposing
toz history?
- Rob. I will never refuse you, or any in our Form, in
any thing we habe learned, begin what you will.
- Joh. How spell you lo?
- Rob. l, o.
- Joh. Spell of.
- Rob. o, f.
- Joh. Spell from.
- Rob. f, r, o, m.
- Joh. How write you people?
- Rob. I cannot write.
- Joh. I mean not so, but when I say write, I mean spell;
for in my meaning they are both one.
- Rob. When I answer you, p, e, o, p, l, e.
- Joh. What use hath (a)? for you give it no sound.
- Rob.

Rob. True, yet we must write it, because it is one of the words we learned, where (o) is not pronounced.

Joh. Are there any more of them?

Rob. Ye a many: I will repeat them if you will.

Joh. No, that would be over-long. But tell me, why pronounce you not e in the end of people?

Rob. It is not pronounced in the end if there be another vowel in that syllable.

Joh. To what end then letbeth it?

Rob. We have learned two principal uses, one is, to draweth the syllable long, as h, a, r, spelleth hat, but h, a, t, c, is hate.

Joh. How spell you Jesus?

Rob. J, e, s, u, s.

Joh. How know you that this is not written with ge?

Rob. Because it is not in my table at the end of my book: all that be written with g, e, be there, and our Master taught us, that all other of that sound must be written with J, e.

Joh. How write you Circle?

Rob. S, i, r, c, l, e.

Joh. Nay, now you miss, for if you look but into your table, you shall find it Circle. Therefore now you must oppose me.

Rob. I confess my error, therefore I will try if I can requite it: What spelleth b, r, a, n, c, h?

Joh. Branch.

Rob. Nay but you should put in (u),

Joh. That skillerh not, for both ways be usual.

Rob. How spell you might?

Joh. M, i, g, h,

Rob. Why put you in (gh), for m, i, t, c, spelleth mice?

Joh. True: but with (gh) is the truer writing, and it should have a little sound.

Rob. If your syllable begin with (b), what consonants may follow?

Joh. Only (l) or (r).

Rob. Where learn you that? I never heard any such rule.

Joh. In the third Chapter of the first Book.

Rob. And which will follow (g)?

Joh. l, n, or r.

Rob.

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Rob. Now probe you it?

Joh. Because g, l, z, spells gla, g, n, z, gna; g, t, z, grz,

Rob. When three consonants begin a syllable, how shall

I know which they be?

Joh. We have them before twice set down: besides, put a bowel unto them, and see whether they then will spell any thing, as to fit put a, and it spelleth fits: but bwa will spell no thing: because he cannot begin a syllable!

Rob. Doth not sir spell?

Joh. It spelleth nothing without a bowel.

Rob. How many syllables are in this word Reward?

Joh. Three.

Rob. Now probe you that?

Joh. Because it hath three bowls, without any of the three exceptions.

Rob. How divide you them?

Joh. Re-war-ded.

Rob. Why put you w to a;

Joh. Because it is one consonant between two bowls.

Rob. And why divide you r and d?

Joh. Because they cannot begin a syllable.

Rob. What is the best way to spell a long word, as this admonition.

Joh. I must mark how many syllables it hath, which I find to be five, then I take the first, a, d, ad, then take the next m, o, mo, then put them together, admo: so spell, and put to the third, admoni and so until you come to the end.

Rob. What if a man should bid you write this word?

Joh. I must follow the same order, first write down ad, then write unto it mo, admoni, then join unto that ni, admoni, and so the rest, admoniti, admonition.

Rob. What is the best way to make us perfect in spelling hard syllables.

Joh. My master doth sometime practise us in harsh counterfeit syllables, through all the five bowls, as in through, through, through, through, Wrashe, wreshe, wraught, wroght wraught. Yarmble, yermble, yirmble, yormble, yurmble. Waigh, weight, &c. Vaigh, veigh, &c. Janch, jench, jinch, jonch, juach.

Rob.

Make your
Scholar read
over this Dia-
logue so of-
ten, until he
can do it as
readily, and
pronounce it
as naturally as
if he spake
without book

Rob. What if you cannot tell what helpe to spell your syllable with; how will you do to find it: if you will write from, and know not whether you should write it with a or o,

Joh. I would try it with all vowels thus, fram, fram, fram; from: now I have it.

Rob. But good man Taylor our Clerk when I went to School with him, taught me to sound these vowels otherwise than (methinks) you do.

Joh. Now was that?

Rob. I remember he taught me these syllables thus: fec, bad, bed, bid, bod, bud. I learned to say, bade, bede, bide, bode, bude, sounding a bed to iye upon, as to bid of command, and bid, as bide, long, as in abide; bud of a Tree, as bude long like the rude: for these three vowels, a, i, u, are very corruptly pronounced by many unskillful Teachers, which is the cause of so great ignorance of true writing in those that want the Latine tongue.

Joh. You say true: for so did my Dame teach me to pronounce; for sa, sc, si, so, su, to say, sa. sce, si, so, sow, as if we had sent me to see her sow: when as (sc) should be sounded like the (sa) and (su) to (sue) one at the Law.

Rob. But let me return to oppose you: how were you taught to find the natural sound of Consonants?

Joh. By the speech of a stammerer or flammerer, and to oblige how he laboured to sound the first letter of a word: as if the stammerer should pronounce Lord, before he can bring it forth, he expresseth the sound of (l) which is the first letter, and so of all the other Consonants.

Rob. How many ways can you express this sound si?

Joh. Only three: si, ci, and sci, or xi, which is ci.

Rob. Now have you erred as well as I: for (xi) before a vowel doth commonly sound (si) and now I will give you over for this time: but I will challenge you again to morrow, both in some few questions, in some part of that which we have learned, and also after every lesson: and as you are in saying, I will mark where you miss, and therein I will deal with you.

Joh. Do your worst, I will likewise provide for you, and never give you over until I have gotten the victory; for I late.

Let the un-skilful teacher take great heed of this fault, and let some good Scholars hear their children pronounce these syllables.

* For letters first devised according to

take not so much pleasure in anything else all day. don't
 Rob. I am of your mind: for I have heard our Master say, that this opposing doth very much sharpen our wits, help our memory, and bath many other commodities. But now let us look into our Catechism, for our Master will examine us next in that. do not

Joh. Nay, by your leave, we shall first read over again all that we have learned with the Preface, Titles of the Chapters, and notes in the Margins of our Books, which we omitted before because they were too hard: for we shall go no further, before we be perfect in this. do not

The end of the second Book.

A Short Catechism.

What Religion do you profess?

The Christian Religion.

Acts 12. 16.

What is the Christian Religion?

It is the true profession, believing, and following of those Ro. 10. 9, 10. things which are commanded and taught us by God in the Act. 4. 12. Holy Scriptures.

1 Tim. 3. 16. *What call you the Holy Scriptures?*

17. Deut. 4. 34. The word of God contained in the Books of the Old and
Deut. 4. 34. New Testament.

& 6. 4. *Doth the Scripture, or Word of God, contain in it all points of the Christian Religion, and every thing necessary for the salvation of a Christian?*

Yea.

Tell me then from the Scripture, How many Gods be there?

One

What is God?

An everlasting Spirit, immortal invisible, most strong, and only wise.

How many persons are there?

Three.

Which be they?

The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

How is God known?

By his Works, Word, and Spirit.

Who

Eph. 4. 6.

2 Tim. 1. 17.

John 4. 24.

1 Joh. 5. 7.

Mar. 3. 16. 19.

Mat. 28. 19.

1 Joh. 5. 7.

Psal. 19. 1, 2.

Rom. 1. 28.

& 3. 17. &

23.

Who created the World?

God.

Exo. 12. 31.

Gen. 1. 1.

Whereof did he create it?

Of nothing, and that by his Word.

Why made you it?

God the Father.

3 Cor. 8. 6.

How did he create you?

In holiness and righteousness.

Why were you then created?

To glorify God.

Are you able to do this of your self?

No.

Why so?

Because I am a sinner.

*How came you to be a sinner—seeing you were so perfectly
created?*

By the fall of Adam.

What was his sin?

Disobedience against God in eating the forbidden fruit. Rom. 5. 11.

How came it to pass that you are become a sinner in Adam?

Because he was the Father of Mankind.

How do you prove that you are a sinner?

By the Testimony of mine own Conscience, and by the Law of God. Gal. 3. 19.
Psal. 19. 7.

What is the Law of God?

A perfect rule of righteousness, commanding good, and forbidding evil; the sum wherof is contained in the Commandments.

How many commandments?

Ten.

Rehearse them:

1. Then God spake all these words, saying: I AM the Lord thy God, which brought thee out of the Land of Egypt; out of the house of bondage. Thou shalt have no other Gods but me.

2. Thou shalt not make to thy self any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in Heaven above, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to shew him, nor worship him; for I the Lord thy God, am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and shew mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my Commandments.

F

3. Thou

3 Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that calleth his name in vain.

4 Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day; Six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, and thy Son and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

5 Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6 Thou shalt do no murther.

7 Thou shalt not commit adultery.

8 Thou shalt not steal.

9 Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy Neighbour.

10 Thou shalt not covet thy neighbours house: thou shalt not covet thy Neighbours wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his, nor any thing that is his.

Are these words, I am the Lord thy God, &c. a Commandment or a preface?

A preface to the whole Law.

How be the Commandments divided?

Into two Tables, or parts.

How many be there of the first Table?

Four.

How many of the Second?

Six.

What do the Commandments of the first Table teach you?

My duty towards God.

What do the Commandments of the second Table teach you?

My duty towards my Neighbour.

Are you to use these Commandments as Prayers?

No, because they be not petitions, but Commandments.

Are you able to keep them without breaking any one of them in thought, word, or deed?

No.

Why

Exod. 31. 18.

Mat. 22. 37.

Mat. 32. 39.

English School Master.

Why?

Because I am ready and disposed by nature to offend both God and my Neighbour.

Eph. 2. 3.

Rom. 5. 12.

To what end serveth the Law?

To shew us our misery, and to lead us to Christ, and to Gal. 3. 10. be a Rule ever after of the well-ordering of our lives.

Prov. 3. 11.

What is the punishment for the breach of the Law?

Psal. 119. 51.

Eternal destruction both of Body and Soul.

Rom. 6. 23.

Is there no way to escape it, and to be saved? Yes.

How?

By Jesus Christ.

What is Christ?

The Son of God, Perfect God, and perfect man.

Act. 4. 12.

Could there no other meane person be found in heaven or Earth to save you, but the Son of God must do it?

No verily.

Mat. 3. 17.

Must needs be God and man?

Rom. 9. 5.

Yes.

Heb. 9. 6.

Why?

Heb. 1. 6.

First, because he must dye for us, and God cannot dye; therefore he must be man.

Secondly, he must overcome death, which being only Heb. 2. 14. & man he could not; therefore he must be also God.

9. 12.

How did he save us?

1 Pet. 1. 19.

As he was man perfectly righteous, he performed the perfect obedience of the Law, and satisfied the Justice of God for me: And as he was God, he overcame death, and raised up his body the third day.

Are all men partakers of this benefit of redemption purchased by Christ?

Heb. 4. 15.

1 Pet. 3. 18.

No; there are a number that shall have their part in hell with the Devil and his Angels.

Mat. 7. 23. &c.

Who are they that shall have their part in the death of Christ?

Only such as truly believe.

What is Faith?

Faith is a full assurance of my salvation by Christ alone.

Hath every Man this Faith in himself?

Gal. 3. 26.

No; for it is the gift of God, and not of nature.

Joh. 1. 12.

How Mat. 16. 17.

The Second Book of the

How is Faith gotten?

Rom. 10. 17. By the outward hearing of the Word of God preached, and the inward working of the Spirit.

How is it strengthened and increased in you?

By the same preaching of the word, and the use of the Sacraments and Prayer.

How shall any man know whether he hath true and living faith or no?

By the fruits and marks thereof.

What be the fruits of faith?

3 Pet. 1. 3. 2. A hatred of all sin, a continual care to please God in the duties commanded, and unsighed love to Gods Word and to his people.

Acts 1. 37.
Heb. 11. 7.
Psal. 103. 103.
2 John 3. 4.

Behoove the sum of your faith.

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth and in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary: suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified dead and buried, he descended into Hell, the third day he rose again from the dead, he ascended into Heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty, from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy Catholick Church, the Communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

How many parts be there of this Creed? Two.
Which be they? the first is of the Church, the second is of the Sacraments, and Prayer: and first, What is a Sacrament?

Rom. 10. 14. Two. *A Sacrament is a Seal and a Pledge of those benefits of my Salvation, which I receive by Christ.*

How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?

Two.

Which be they?

Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord.

Who ordained them? The Lord Jesus Christ

To men ends

To strengthen your faith, and to further our repentance.

How

Mat. 28. 16.

2 Cor. 11. 31.

John 3. 18.

Ques. How many things are to be considered in Baptism?

Two.

What be they? — 1. A spiritual birth or baptism of the soul; 2. A

The sign, and the thing signified.

In Baptism, which is the sign signifying?

Water.

What is the thing signified?

The washing away of my sins by the blood of Christ.

How is your soul strengthened by Baptism?

By Baptism I am received into the Family and Communion of the Lord, and am thereby fully assured, that both my sins are forgiven me, and the punishment due for them. Mat. 30. And

What do you profit in Baptism?

To go ye unto him, and live unto righteousness.

In the Supper of the Lord, which is the sign of my salvation.

Bread and Wine.

What do they signify?

The Body and Blood of Christ.

How is your soul strengthened by the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the Sign of the Cross? The Lord my faith is strengthened, that as I receive the bread and wine into my body and blood mine, so doth my soul without ceasing glorify Christ, with all the benefits of his death, to be wholly mine.

Is the Bread and Wine turned into the natural Body and Blood of Christ, from Unleavened Bread?

No, the bread and wine of their own nature are not changed; but in use they differ from other common bread and wines, because they be appointed of God to be signs of the Body and Blood of Christ.

If by then doth Christ say, This is my body.

It is a figurative speech used in Scripture, and Circumcision is called the Clementine, the Lamb is called the Host. Gen. 17. Now it is over, and yet it is not the Covenant nor the Testimony, but a sign of it.

How do you eat Christ's Body, and drink his Blood?

Spiritually, and by faith.

Are all persons, without exception, so to be admitted to the Sacrament of the Lord?

No.

*The first Article of the
Christianity [sic] of Man.*

Who must be admitted?

Children, fools, mad-men, ignorant persons, known heretics, open and notorious sinners not repenting.

Titus 3. 10. *What must be done that will conduce worthily to the Service of the Lord?*

He must prove and examine himself.

1 Cor. 11. 28. *Wherein must he examine himself?*

1. What knowledge he hath in the principles of Religion, and especially in this matter of the Sacrament.

2. Whether he hath true Faith in Jesus Christ, or not.

3. Whether he be penitent, and sorry for his sins past, proposing to leave them, and to live godly, and endeavouring himself to be in brotherly love and charity with all men.

Then it seemeth there be some, who albeit they come, yet they lose the benefit of this communion in themselves?

Yea.

Who be they?

1 Cor. 11. 30 Such as come not in faith, and are not grieved for their sins past, as hypocrites, evil-men, Church-spirits, private enemies to Gods words, and friends of the Godly, as come not sufficiently prepared, prologue to punishment.

What is the other help you have to make Faith?

Prayer.

What is Prayer?

Rom. 8. 26. Prayer is a spiritual action of faith, whicke in we require of God, in the name of Christ, all things necessary to his glory and our comfort.

To whom shall we pray?

To God only.

In whose name?

In the name of Jesus Christ.

Therefore you must pray to Saints and Angels, or to God in the name of Saints and Angels?

No.

Why?

Because there is neither Commandment, Promise or Example in Scripture for it.

How must one pray?

As Christ taught me, saying,

Mat. 5. 9.

Our

English School Master.

Our Father which art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy name,
 Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on Earth as it is
 in Heaven; Give us this day our daily bread: And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us;
 And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil:
 For thine is the Kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever.
 Amen.

How many Petitionsばthere in this Prayer?

Six: Three concerning the glory of God, and three our
 own necessities.

What are these words, Our Father which art in Heaven?

A Preface or Introduction to the Prayer.

*What are these words, For thine is the Kingdom, the power
 and the glory, for ever?*

The Conclusion of the Prayer.

What do you owe to God for all his benefits?

Thanksgiving.

Psal. 106. 1.

Is it enough you thank him with your lips?

No, but I must be obedient to his Laws and Commandments, which grace the Lord grant me.

Sundry necessary Observations for a Christian.

1. That we keep a narrow watch over our hearts, words and thoughts continually. Pro. 4. 23, 26
1 Pet. 1. 13.
2. That with all care the time be redeemed, which hath been idly, carelessly, and unprofitably spent. Eph. 5. 16.
3. That once in the day (at the least) private prayer and meditation be used. Gen. 24. 62.
4. That care be had to do and receive good in company. Gen. 18. 19.
5. That our family be with diligence and regard instructed, watched over, and governed. Deut. 6. 7.
6. That no more time or care be bestowed in matters of the world, than must needs. Col. 3. 23.
7. That we stir up our selves to liberality to Gods Saints. Heb. 13. 16.
8. That we give not the least bridle to wandering lusts and afflictions. Col. 3. 4.
9. That we prepare ourselves to bear the Cross by what means it shall please God to execute us. Mat. 10. 21. Lam. 1. 10.
10. That we bestow some time, not only in mourning for Dan. 9. 3-4.

our blemish, but also for the sin of life time and age where-
in we live.

Titus 2. 13. 13 That we look daily for the coming of the Lord Jesus
Christ, for our deliverance out of this life.

James 5. 14. 14 That we use as we shall have opportunity, (at least as
we shall have necessity), to acquaint our selves with some
godly and faithful person, with whom we may confer of our
Christian Estate, and open our doubts, to the quickning up
of Gods graces in us.

Eccles. 7. 4. 13 That we observe the departure of men out of this life,
Phil. 1. 23. their mortality and vanity, and alteration of things below; the more to constrain the world, and to continue our longing after the life to come. And that we meditate and muse often of our own death, and going out of this life, how we must lie in the grave, and have all our glory put off; which will serve to beat down the pride of life in us.

Dent. 17. 13. 14 That we read something daily in the holy Scriptures,
Psal. 1. 2. for the further increase of our knowledge.

Neh. 8. 39. 15 That we enter into covenant with the Lord, to strive
1 Chron. 3. 4. against all sin, and especially against the special sins and cor-
1 Pet. 1. 14. 21 rections of our hearts and lives, wherein we have most dis-
honoured the Lord, and have raised up most guiltiness to
our own Consciences; and that we carefully see our Coven-
ant be kept and continued.

2 Pet. 2. 20. 16 That we mark how sin dieth and is weakened in us,
21. 22. that we return not to our old sins again, but wisely avoid
all occasions of sin.

Rev. 2. 4. 17 That we fall not from our first love, but continue still
Jam. 1. 19. 22. our affections to the liking of Gods word, and all the holy
Eccles. 5. 1. exercises of Religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully
practising the same in our lives and conversations; that we
prepare our selves before we come, and meditate and confer
of that we hear, either by our selves or with others, and so
make our daily profit in Religion.

Eph. 5. 20. 18 That we be often occupied in meditating on Gods be-
nefits and works, and sound forth his praises for the same.

2 Tim. 4. 7. 8. 19 That we exercise our faith, by taking comfort and
delight in the great benefit of our redemption by Christ,
and the fruition of Gods presence in his glorious and blessed
kingdom.

Lastly,

20. Lastly, That we make not these holy Practices of Repentance common in time, nor use them for course.

*A Prayer framed according to this
Catechism.*

Almighty God, and most merciful Father in Jesus Christ, as thou hast plainly set before us our cursed state, in the clear Glass of thy Heavenly Word: so we beseech thee open our eyes to see it, and pierce our hearts to feel it, by the inward working of thy holy Spirit. For we (Lord) are most vain and vile Creatures, justly tainted with the Rebellion of our first Parents, conceived in Sin, bond-slaves to Satan necessarily, and yet willingly serving divers lusts, and committing innumerable Sins against thy Majesty, whereby we deserve most justly to endure all miseries in this life, and to be tormented in Hell for ever. But blessed be thy Name (O Lord our God,) who when there was no Power in us, no not so much as any desire or endeavour to get out of this woful estate, hast made us see and feel in what case we were, and provided a most Sovereign remedy for us, even thy dear and only begotten Son, whom thou hast freely offered to us: not only kindling in us a desire to enjoy him, but enabling us by a true and lively faith, to lay hold upon him, and to be partakers of all his benefits, to the Salvation of our Souls. And now, Lord, that it hath pleased thee by faith to joyn us to thy Son Jesus Christ, and by thy Spirit to make us members of his body, we humbly pray thee by the same Spirit, to renew us daily according to thine own Image: Work in our hearts dayly increase of true Faith and Repentance, and in our lives a Holy and Comfortable Change: Oh God enable us in some good measure to walk worthy of all thy mercies, and to serve thee who hast created and made us heirs of glory; and thy blessed Spirit, who doth continually sanctifie and keep us with faith, fear, and zeal, in true holines and righteousness all the days of our lives. Finally, seeing of thy infinite goodness and mercy thou hast appointed divers excellent and holy means, for the daily encrease of thy grace in us, and for the confirming of us in Christian Conversation, we humbly beseech thee to grant all those good means unto us, & to continue

them among us, giving us Grace to use them purely, I constantly, and zealously, to the glory of thy name, and profit of our Brethren, and salvation of our souls, through Jesus Christ: To whom with thee, O father, and the Holy Ghost, be given all honour and glory for ever; Amen.

A Thanksgiving before Meat.

O My Heavenly father; I thank thee through Jesus Christ, for making these creatures to serve me, and for giving me leave to feed on them: now I humbly pray thee, to give me grace moderately and soberly to use them, that my bodily health may be still continued to thy glory, to the good of others, and mine own comfort in Jesus Christ; Amen.

A Thanksgiving after Meat.

O Lord, feeling my body to be refreshed with Meat and drink, and my mind also fitted to do those things that thou requirest of me, let it now be my meat to do thy will, & those works which belong to my duty, with all cheerfulness and good conscience: that for these & all other thy mercies my thankfulness in heart, word, and deed, may be acceptable in thy sight, to the end of my life, through Jesus Christ: To whom with thee and the Holy Ghost, be all Honour, Glory, and Thanksgiving, now and ever: Amen.

A Prayer for the Morning.

O Lord our heaven father, we thy poor wretched creatures give thee most humble and hearty thanks for our quiet and safe sleep, & for raising us up from the same. We beseech thee for Christs sake, to prosper us this day in our labour & travel, that it may be to the discharge of our duty in our vocation; principally to thy glory, next, to the profit of thy Church and Common-wealth, and last of all to the benefit & content of our Masters. Grant dear father, that we may chearfully and conisionably do our busines and labours, not as men-pleasers, but as serving thee our God, knowing thee to be the chief Master of us, and that thou leest and beholdest us with thy Fatherly eyes, who hast promised reward to them that faithfully & truly walk in their vocations, and threatned ever-lasting

lasting death and Damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly do their works and labours: we beseech thee, O Heavenly Father, to give us the strength of thy Spirit, that Godly and gladly we may overcome our labours, and that the tediousness of this irksom labour which thou for our sins hast poured upon all mankind, may seem to us delectable & sweet. Fulfill now, O Lord, these our requests, for thy Son our Saviours sake, in whose name we pray as he himself hath taught us, *Our Father, &c.*

A P R A Y E R for the Evening.

Most merciful God and tender father, which beside thine inestimable mercies declared and given unto us in the making of the world for our sakes, in redeeming of us by the death of thy dear Son Jesu Christ, in calling of us to the knowledge of thy blessed work, in keeping us hitherto in thy holy Church, and in thy most gracious governing of us, and all things hitherto, for our singular wealth and commodity, hast also most fatherly cared for us: kept us this day from all dangers both of Soul, and body; given us health, food, and apparel, and all other things necessary for the comfort and succour of this poor miserable life, which many others do want: for these, and all other thy good gifts and gracious benefits, which thou of thine own goodness only, and fatherly providence, hath hitherto poured upon, & dost presently pour upon us, and many others, we most humbly thank thee, & praise thy holy name, beseeching thee: that as all things are now hidden, by means of the darkness thou hast sent over the earth, so thou wouldest vouchsafe to hide and bury all our sins, which this day, or at any other time heretofore we have committed against thy holy commandments: and now as we purpose to lay our bodies to rest, so grant the guard of thy good Angels to keep the same this night and for evermore: and whensoever our last sleep of death shall come, grant that it may be in thee, good father, so that our bodies may rest both temporally and eternally, to thy glory and our joy, through Jesus Christ our Lord: So be it.

The 119 Psalm.

Blessed are those that are undefiled in the way, and walk in the law of the Lord.

2 Blessed are they that keep his testimonies, and seek him with their whole heart.

3 For they which do no wickedness walk in his ways.

4 Thou hast charged that we should diligently keep thy Commandments.

5 O that my ways were made so direct, that I might keep thy Statutes.

6 So shall I not be confounded, while I have respect unto all thy commandments.

7 I will thank thee with an unfeigned heart, when I shall have learned the Judgements of thy righteousness.

8 I will keep thy Ceremonies : O forsake me not utterly.

The Second Part.

VV Herewith shall a young man cleanse his way ? even by ruling himself after thy Word.

2 With my whole heart have I sought thee, O let me not go out of thy Commandments.

3 Thy words have I hid in my heart, that I should not sin against thee.

4 Blessed art thou, O Lord : O teach me thy statutes.

5 With my lips have I been telling of all the judgments of thy mouth.

6 I have had a great delight in the way of thy testimonies , as in all manner of riches.

7 I will talk of thy commandments, and have respect unto thy ways.

8 My delights shall be in thy statutes, and I will not forget thy word.

Proverbs, Chapter 4.

Hear, O ye Children, the instruction of a Father, and give ear to learn understanding.

2 For I give you a good doctrine, therefore forsake ye not my Law.

3 For I was my Fathers Son, tender and dear in the eyes of my Mother.

4 He also taught me, and said unto me ; Let thine heart hold fast my words, keep my commandments, and thou shalt live.

5 Get wisdom, get understanding: forget it not, neither decline from the words of my Mouth.

6 Forsake her not, and she shall keep thee, love her, and she shall preserve thee.

7 Wit-

7 Wisdom is the beginning ; get Wisdom therefore , and above all possessions get understanding.

8 Exalt her , and she will exalt thee : she shall bring thee to honour if thou embrase her.

9 She shall give a comely ornament unto thy head : yea, she shall give thee a Crown of glory.

10 Hear my Son , and receive my words , and the Years of thy life shall be many.

11 I have taught thee in the way of wisdom , and led thee in the paths of righteousness.

12 When thou goest , thy gate shall not be straight : and when thou runnest thou shalt not fall.

13 Take hold of Instruction , and leave her not : keep her , for she is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the Wicked , and walk not in the way of evil men.

15 Avoid it , and go not by it , turn from it , and pass by.

16 For they cannot sleep except they have done evil , and their sleep departeth , except they cause some to fall.

17 For they eat the Bread of wickedness , and drink the Wine of violence .

18 But the way of the righteous shineth as the light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day .

19 The way of the wicked is as the darkness , they know not wherein they shall fall .

20 My Son , hearken to my words , incline thine ear unto my sayings .

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes , but keep them in the midst of thy heart .

22 For they are life unto those that find them , and health unto all their flesh .

23 Keep thy heart with all diligence , for thereout commeth life .

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth , and put wicked lips far from thee .

25 Let thine eyes behold the light , and let thine eye-lids direct the way before thee .

26 Ponder the paths of thy feet , and let all thy ways be ordered aright .

27 Turn not to the right hand , nor to the left , but removest thy foot from evil .

The

The Practice to the

1 He man is blest, that hath no bent
to wicked read his ear ;
Nor lead his Life as Sinners do,
nor sat in Scorners Chair.

2 But in the Law of God the Lord,
oyi doth set his whole delight,
And in the Law doth exercise
himself both day and night.

3 He shall be like the Tree that groweth
and cast by the Rivers side,
Which bringeth forth most pleasant fruit
in her due time and tide.

4 Whose leaf shall never fade nor fall,
but flourish still and stand ;
Even so all things shall prosper well,
which this man takes in hand.

5 So shall not the Ungodly men,
they shall be nothing so,
But as the dust which from the earth
the wind drives too and fro.

6 Therefore shall not the wicked men,
in Judgement stand upright,
Nor yet the Sinners with the just,
shall come in place or sight.

7 For why the way of Godly men,
unto the Lord is known,
And eke the way of wicked men,
shall quite be overthrown.

The 4 Psalm.

O God that art my Righteousness,
Lord hear me when I call,
Thou hast set me at liberty,
whil I was bound and thrall.
2 Have mercy Lord, therefore on me,
and grant me my request,
For unto thee unceasantly,
to cry I will not rest.

3 O mortal men how long will ye
my Glory thus despise ?
Why wander ye in vanity,
and follow after Lies ?

4 Know ye that good and Godly men,
the Lord doth take and chuse,
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuse.

5 Sin not, but stand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart,
And in your Chamber quietly
see you your selves convert.

6 Offer to God the Sacrifice
of righteousness I say,
And look that in the living Lord,
you put your trust alway.

7 The greater sort crave worldly goods,
and Riches do embrace,
But Lord grant us thy countenance,
thy favour and thy Grace :

8 For thou thereby shall make my heart
more joyful and more glad,
Then they who of their Corn and Wine,
full great increase have had.

9 In peace therefore lye down will I,
taking my rest and sleep,
For thou only, wilt me, O Lord,
alone in safety keep.

The 50 Psalm.

The mighty God,
th' Eternal hath thus spoke,
And all the world
he will call and provoke ?

Even from the East,
and so forth to the west.

2 From towards Sion,
which place he liketh best ;
God will appear
in beauty most excellent ;

3 Our God will come
before that long time be spent.

Devouring Fire
shall go before his face,
A great Tempest
shall round about him trace.

English School-Master.

4 Then shall he call upon me still
the earth and Heavens bright,

To judge his Folk with equity and right,
with equity and right.

5 Saying, Go to, inform me to what
and now thy Saines assemble.

My past they keep,
their Gifts do not discernible.

6 The Heavens shall declare his Righteousness,
For God is Judge of all things more and less.

7 Hear my people,
for I will now reveal;

List Israel,
I will thee nought conceal.

8 Thy God, thy God I declare unto you,
I am, and will not blame thee,

For giving not all manner offerings to me.

9 I have no need to take of thee at all,

Goats of thy Fold,
or Calfs out of thy stall.

10 For all the Beasts are mine, within the woods,

On thousand Hills the cattle are mine own goods.

11 I know for mine all Birds that are on mountains,

All Beasts are mine which haunt the fields and fountains.

The 51 Psalm. The first Part.

O Lord consider my distress,
and now with speed some pity take
My sins deface, my faults redress,
good Lord, for thy great mercy sake.

2 Wash me, O Lord, and make me clean,
for this unjust and sinful act,
And purifie yet once again,
my banious Crime and bloody fact.

3 Repentise and sorrow do constraint
me to acknowledge mine excess,

My sins also do still remain before thy face without release.

4 For thee alone I have offended,
committing evil in thy sight, I left
And if I were therefore condemned,
yet were thy judgements just and right.

5 It is too manifest also that first I was conceived in sin,

Yea of my Mother so born was, and yet we wretched remain therein.

6 Also behold, Lord, thou dost love the inward truth of a pure heart,
Therefore thy wisdom from above, thou hast reveald me to convert.

7 If thou with hytop purge this blot,
I shall be clearer then the glass,

And if thou wash away my spot,
the snow in whiteness shall I pass,

8 Therefore, O Lord, such joy me send,
that inwardly I may find Grace, And that my strength may now attend,
which thou hast swag'd for my amiss.

9 Turn back thy face and frowning ire,
for I have felt enough thy hand,

And purge my sins I thee desire,
which do in number pass the hand.

10 Make clean my heart within my breast,
and frame it to thy holy will,
Thy constant spirit in me let rest,
which may these raging enemies kill.

The 67 Psalm.

H ave mercy on us Lord,
and grant to us thy grace,

To shew to us do thou accord,
the brightness of thy face.

2 That all the earth may know,
the way to godly wealth,
And all the Nations come now,
may see thy saving health.

3 Let all the world, O God,
give praise unto thy name,

O let the people all abroad extol and laud the same.

The Practice to the

4 Throughout the world so wide,
let all rejoice with mirth ;
For thou with truth and right dost guide
the Nations of the earth.

5 Let all the world, O God,
give praise unto thy name,
O let the people all abroad,
extol and laud the same.

6 Then shall the earth increase,
great store of fruit shall fall,
And then our God, the God of peace,
shall bles us eke withal.

7 God shall us, bles I say,
and then both far and near,
The folk throughout the earth alway,
of him shall stand in fear.

The 104 Psalm.

MY Soul praise the Lord,
speak good of his name ;
O Lord our great God,
how dost thou appear ?
So passing in Glory,
that great is thy fame,
Honour and Majesty
in thee shine most clear.

2 With light as a Robe
thou hast thee beclad,
Whereby all the earth
thy greatness may see ;
The Heavens in such sort,
thou also hast spread,
That it to a Curtain,
compared may be.

3 His Chamber-beams lye,
in the Clouds full sure,
Which as his Chariots
are made him to bear ;
And there with much swiftness,
his course doth endure,
Upon the wings riding
of wind in the Air.

4 He made his spirits
as Herolds to go,

And lightning to serve,
we see also prest.
His will to accomplish,
they run too and fro,
To save or consume things,
as liketh him best.

5 He groundeth the earth
so firmly and fast,
That it once to move
none shall have such power.

6 The deep and fair covering
for it made thou hast,
Whch by his own nature
the hills would devour.

7 But at thy rebukes
the waters do flye,
And so give due place,
thy words to obey :
At thy voice of thunder,
so fearful they be,
That in their great raging
they haste soon away.

8 The Mountains full high,
they then up ascend,
If thou do but speak,
thy word they fulfill.
So likewise the vallies
full quickly descend,
Wher thou them appointest,
remain they do still.

9 Their bounds thou shalt set,
how far they shall run,
So as in their rage
not that pass they can.
For God hath appointed
they shall not return,
The Earth to destroy more,
which was made for Man.

The 112 Psalm.

THe Man is blest that God doth fear,
and that his law doth love indeed.

English School-Master.

- 2 His seed on earth God will uprear,
and bless such as from him appear,
- 3 His house with good he will fulfill,
his righteousness endure shall still.
- 4 Unto the righteous doth arise,
in trouble joy, in darkness Light,
Compassion is in his eyes,
and mercy always in his sight:
- 5 Yea, pity moveth such to lend,
he doth by Justice things expend.
- 6 And surely such shall never fail,
for in remembrance had is he,
- 7 No tydings ill can make him quail,
who in the Lord sure home doth see.
- 8 His faith is firm, his fear is past,
for he shall see his foes down cast.
- 9 He did well for the poor provide,
his righteousness shall still remain,
And his estate with praise abide,
though that the wicked man disdain.
- 10 Yea, gnash his teeth thereat shall he,
and so consume his state to see.

The 113 Psalm.

YE children which do serve the Lord,
Praise ye his name with one accord,
2 Yea, blessed be always his Name,
3 Who from the rising of the Sun,
Till it return where it begun,
is to be praised with great fame.

- 4 The Lord all people doth surmount,
As for his glory we may count;
above the Heavens high to be.
- 5 With God the Lord who may compare
Whose dwellings in the Heavens are;
of such great power and force is he.
- 6 He doth abase himself we know,
Things to behold, both here below,
and also in Heaven above.
- 7 The needy out of Dust to draw,
And eke the poor which help none saw,
his only mercy did him move.
- 8 And so him set in high degree,
With Princes of great dignity,
that rule his people with great fame.

- 9 The Barren he doth make to bear,
And with great joy her fruit to rear,
therefore praise ye his holy name.

The 120 Psalm.

- IN trouble and in thrall,
Unto the Lord I call,
and he doth me comfort:
- 2 Deliver me I say,
From lying Lips alway,
and tongues of false report.
- 3 What vantage or what thing,
Get'st thou thus for to fling,
thou false and flattering Lyer?
- 4 Thy tongue doth hurt I wean,
No less then Arrow Keen,
or hot consuming fire.
- 5 Alas, too long I slack,
Within these tents so black,
which Keders are by name:
By whom the flock Elect,
And all of Israel's Sect,
are put to open shame.
- 6 With them that peace did hate,
I came a peace to make,
and set a quiet life:
But when my tale was told,
Causeless I was controvld,
by them that would have strife.

The 126 Psalm.

- WHEN as the Lord
again his Sion had forth brought,
From bondage great,
and also servitude extream,
His work was such,
as did surmount mans heart & thought,
So that we were
much like to them that use to dream:
- 2 Our mouths were
with laughter filled then,
And eke our tongues
did shew us joyful men.
 - 3 The Heathen folk
were forced then for to confess,

H

How

The Practice to the

How that the Lord
for them also great things had done.
 3 But much more we,
and therefore can confess no less ;
 Wherefore to joy
we have great cause, as we begun.
 4 O Lord go forth,
thou canst our Bondage end ;
 As to Deserts
the flowing Rivers send.
 5 Full true it is,
that they which sow in tears, indeed,
A time will come
when they shall reap in Mirth and joy.
 6 They went and wept,
in bearing of their Precious seed,
 For that their Foes
full oftentimes did them annoy.
 But their Return
with joy they sure shall see,
 Their Sheaves home bring;
 and not empared be.

The 148 Psalm.

Give Laud unto the Lord;
From Heaven that is so high ;
Praise him in Deed and Word,
Above the Starry Sky.

2. And also ye,
His Angels all,
Armies Royal,
Praise him with Glee.

3. Praise him both Moon and Sun,
Which are both clear and bright,
The same of you be done,
Ye glistering Stars of Light.
 4. And eke no less,
Ye heavens fair,
And Clouds of the Air,
His Laud express.

5. For at his word they were,
All formed as you see,
At his voice did appear,
All things in their degree.
 6. Which he set fast :
To them he made,
A Law and Trade,
For aye to last.

The School-master to his Scholars.

MY Child and Scholar take good heed,
unto the words that here are set,
And see thou do accordingly,
or else be sure thou shalt be beat.

First, I command thee God to serve,
then to thy Parents, Duty yield ;
 Unto all men be Courteous,
and Mannerly in Town and Field.

Your Cloaths Unbuttoned do not use,
let not your Hose Ungartered be ;
 Have Handkerchief in Readiness,
Wash Hands and Face, or see not me.

Lose not your Books, Ink-horns, or Pens,
nor Girdle, Garters, Hat or Band,
 Let Shooes be tyed, pin Shirt-band close,
keep well your Hands at any Hand.

If Broken-Hos'd or Shoo'd you go,
or Slovenly in your Array,
 Without a Girdle, or Untrust,
then you and I must have a Fray.

If that thou Cry, or Talk aloud,
or Books do Rend, or strike with Knife,
 Or Laugh, or Play Unlawfully,
then You and I must be at Strife.

If that You Curse, Miscall, or Swear,
if that you Pick, Filch, Steal, or Lye ;
 If you Forget a Scholars Part,
then must you sure your Points Untye.

If that to School you do not go,
when Time doth call you to the same ;
 Or if you Loiter in the Streets,
when We do Meet then look for Blame.

Wherefore, my Child, Behave thy self,
so decently in all Affays,
 That thou mayst Purchase Parents Love,
and eke Obtain thy Masters Praise.

The First Part of Arithmetick, called Numeration.

ALL Numbers are made by the divers placing of these Nine Figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and this Circle (0) called a Cypher. Now look how many of them stand together, in so many several places they must needs stand; but mark that thou call that which is next to thy Right hand the first place, and so go on (as it were) backward, calling the next to him towards the left hand, the second place, the next the third place, and so forth as far as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any figure standeth from the first place, the greater he is: every following place being greater by ten times than that next before: as (5) in the first place is but five, in the second place ten times five, that is, five times ten, which is fifty; in the the third place 5 hundred, in the fourth place five thousand: in the fifth place fifty thousand; and so thou may'st proceed: as for Example, the number thus placed, 1680, being this present year from the Birth of Christ, is one thousand six hundred and Eighty: and this number 5699, being this present year from the Creation (though otherwise commonly taken) is five thousand six hundred & ninety nine: but my book growing greater then I purposed, pardon me (I pray thee) though I break off this matter sooner then peradventure (thou may'st think) I promised.

Directions for the Ignorant.

For the better understanding of this Chronology following, I thought good to advertise thee thus much: Thou must first be perfect in the numbers above, so far as concerneth the fourth place: then mark how I have divided the years of the world in parts, called *five periods*, which I for plainness sake stick not to call *Chapters*, therefore I begin my account five times, best answering (as I think) thy demands, when such a one lived, or such a thing done; for thou commonly movest thy question one of these five ways; ei-

ther how long it was after the Creation? or how long after the flood? how long after the departure out of Egypt and the Law given? how long before Christ? or how long after Christ? as thou thinkest is nearest one of those times. If then thou findest the names as thou seekest, and the year set by it, look upward from thence to the beginning of the Chapter, and thou shalt see how long that thing thou seekest was from the time mentioned in the Title of that Chapter. Further, I have set it down (as thou seest) in a diverse Letter, according to the diversity of the matter. If thou seekest for any thing proper to the Bible or Ecclesiastical History, seek in the Roman or Italick Letter; which thou usest to call the Latin Letter, and pass over those in the English Letter, for they concern not thy purpose. Again, if thou be a Grammer Scholar, or other, that would find something only concerning any prophane Author, seek only in the English Letter, passing over the other. And because I desire brevity, I have omitted the Kings of Israel, Egypt, Affryia, and the Prophets which wrote not, whose turns thou mayst easily find, by conference with the Judges and the Kings of Judah. And note, that (y) alone, standing by any number, signifieth (year). Finally, my first purpose in making it, was for thy sake that learnest reading: Therefore read them so often till thou canst run them over as fast as any other English.

C H A P. I.

After the Creation.

God having made the World, and Created Adam and Eve, their Posterity was born the
the years after, as followeth.

Year	Year
130 Seth.	874 Lamech.
253 Enoch.	1066 Noah.
355 Kenan.	1556 Shem.
395 Mahalaleel.	1558 Japhet.
506 Jared.	1656 The Universal Flood, after which followeth the Generati- on of Shem.
622 Enoch.	
686 Mathusela.	

C H A P. II.

After the Flood.

Year:

2 Arphaxad.

37 Selah.

67 Eber.

101 Peleg.

The Tower of Babel built.

Reu.

263 Serug.

192 Nahor.

222 Terah.

262 Haran.

352 Abraham.

436 Ishmael.

452 Sodom destroyed.

452 Isaac.

512 Jacob.

587 Ruben.

588 Simeon.

589 Levi.

599 Judah.

600 Dan.

601 Neptali.

Asher.

602 Issachar.

Gad.

Zebulun.

604 Joseph.

619 Benjamin.

These twelve were the sons of Jacob, called the twelve Patriarchs, of whom came the twelve Tribes of Israel.

Venera.

699 Pharez.

642 Hezron.

643 Jacob went into Egypt, where

Year

they were 215 years.

Hercules Lyb.

Aram.

Prometheus.**Atlas.**

Aminadab.

778 Aaron.

783 Moses.

Job.

Naason.

Salmon.

858 Moses delivered the children of Israel out of Egypt, then was the Law given.

C H A P. III.

*After the Law given.***Phaeton burnt.**

40 Joshua brought the people out of the wilderness, into the land of Canaan, and reigned 18 y.

41 Tubiles began.

58 Othiel judged Israel 40 y. whereof Cusham the Aramite oppressed them 18 y.

Rhadamanthus.

80 Boaz of Rahab.

90 Ehud & Shamgar judged 80 y. whereof Eglon the Moabite oppressed them 18 y.

Troas ruled in Dardania, & called it Troy.

Pegasus.**Dpheus.**

178 Deborah and Barak judged 40 y. whereof Jabin and Sisera oppressed 20 y.

Year

128 Obed born of Ruth.

218 Gideon judged 40 y. whercof
the Midianites oppressed 7 y.**Theseus.**

258 Abimelech 3 y.

261 Tola 2 y.

284 Jair judged 22 y. whereof
the Ammonites and Philistines
oppressed 12 y.**Amazones Battel against
Thebes.**

311 Ibsan judged 7 y.

318 Elon 10 y.

Troy Destroyed.

329 Abdon the Pirathonite 8 y.

336 Sampson 20 y. In the time of
these 6 Judges, the Philistines
oppressed.

350 Jess father of David by Obed.

356 Eli the Priest 40 y.

397 Samuel and Saul 40 y.

432 Brutus came into England,
if the story be true.

447 David reigned 40 y.

Nathan, Asaph, Heman, & Je-
duthun, Prophets.477 Solomon reigned 40 Y. and
481, (in his fourth year) built
the Temple, before the Birth of
Christ, about 916 y.**CHAP. IV.***Before Christ.*

639 Temple Built.

900 Period.

Year

899 Rehoboam reigned over Ju-
dah 17 y.

882 Abijam 3 y.

878 Asa 41 y.

838 Jehosaphat 25 y.

813 Jehoram 8 y.

805 Ahaziah 1 y.

804 Athaliah 6 y.

798 Joash 40 y.

758 Amasiah 29 y.

Jonah Prophesieth.

743 Rome Built by Romulus,
upon four Hills. which are
Palatinus, Capitoline, Es-
quiline, Aventine: And
after enlarged by Servius
Tullus, within the Walls;
with other three Hills, Coe-
lius, Ciminalis, and Quir-
inalis.729 Kingdom of Judah void 12
years.

725 Sardanapalus.

718 Ahaziah 25 y.

Kingdom of Israel void 22
years.700 Flumia Pompilius the se-
cond Roman King.615 Lycurgus the Lacedemo-
nian.Joel, Hosea, Amos, and Isaiah pro-
phesied.Tullus Hostilius the third Ro-
man King.677 Jonathan over Judah 15 y.
Michaiah also prophesied.

661 Ahaz 15 y.

Hezekiah 29 y.

628 Sal-

Year

628 *Salmanasar* carried ten tribes of *Israel* captive to *Babel*, from whence they never returned: and here the Race of the Kings of *Israel* ceased.

Merodach Baladan began to bring the Empire from *Asher* to *Babel*.

682 *Simonides*.

Aristoxenus.

Anchus Maritus, the fourth Roman King.

Archilochus, *Zelucus*, *Pomer*, *Phalaris*.

617 *Manasseh* 55 y.

Jeremiah prophesieth.

610 *Sabpha*, *Milo*, *Stesichorus*, *Epimenios*.

563 *Nebuchadnezzar*.

562 *Amon* 2 y.

560 *Josiah* 31 y.

Zephaniah and *Habbakuk* prophesieth.

526 *Jehojakim* 11 y.

Captivity wherein *Nebuchadnezzar* carried captive *Daniel*, and many others into *Babylon*, began the Third Year of *Jehojakim*.

Jeremiah continueth his prophecy in *Judah*.

Daniel prophesieth in *Babel*.

518 *Zedekiah* 11 y.

Ezekiel prophesieth.

307 *Jerusalem* destroyed, and *Jeremiah* with the Remnant of *Judah* carried into *Egypt*, where *Jeremiah* Prophesieth.

Year

Ezekiel continueth his Prophecy in *Babel*.

501 *Cousuls* two yearly began in *Rome*.

495 *Horatius Cocles*.

494 *Salathiel*.

493 *Dictators* in *Rome*.

447 *Tribunes of the People* began in *Rome*.

468 *Zerobbabel*.

466 *Pythagoras*, *Pindarus*, *Democritus*, *Cresus*, *Heraclitus*, *Elope*, *Solon*, *Thales*, *Seven Wise-men*, *Piistratus*.

456 *Darius*, and *Cyrus* his Son won *Babylon* from *Belsazar*, began the Empire of the *Perians*, and gave leave for the *Jews* to return and Build the Temple.

454 Temple began to be Built:
The History of Ezra.

Artachashite, called of prophane Writers *Cambyses*, reigned with *Cyrus* his Father.

The History of Esther.

Ahasuerash, called *Darius Hystrpis*.

444 He divorced *Washibi*, marri'd *Esther*, hanged *Haman*, and advanced *Mordecai*.

431 *Tribuni Militum*.

425 *Darius* of *Persia*, called also *Artachashite*, and of prophane Writers, *Darius Longimanus*, reigned 36 y.

Haggai Prophesieth.

Zeich-

Year

- Zeechariah Prophesieth.
- 423 Malachi the last Prophet.
- 424 Nehemiah his Story, who builded the Walls of Jerusalem.
- 397 Battle Peloponnesick, 27 years, till the Lacedemonians overcame Athens.
- 386 Rome taken by Gallus a Brittan.
- 386 Themistocles, Aristides Aeschilus, Sophocles, Pericles, Empedocles, Hippocrates, Parmenios, Aristarchus, Euripides, Hordotus, Aristobulus, Socrates, Alcibiades, Diogenes, Plato, Xenophon, Agesilaus.
- 363 Phillip of Macedonia Conquered all Grecia, after the Thebanes had subdued the Lacedemonians.
- 251 Marcus Curtius, Manlius, Corquatos.
- 350 Aristotle, Demosthenes, Epicurus, Epaminondas, Theophrastus, Menander, Xenocrates.
- 344 Wars with the Samnites at Rome continued 49 years.
- 332 Alexander the Great, conquered Persia, he entreated the Jews honourably, and Reigned 12 years.
- Now was the Empire of the Grecians at, which after the death of Alexander, was divided into four Captains, where-
- of Syria and Egypt continued until the Empire of the Romans, and always vexed the Jews.
- Now beginneth the story of the Macchabees.
- 301 Two Decii in Rome.
- 300 Zeno Author of the Stoicks.
- Aratus, Demetrius, Phalereus
- 288 Ptolome Philadelphus caused seventy two Interpreters to Translate the Law into Greek.
- 283 Peturia yielded to Rome wholly.
- 272 Regulus, Polybius, Cleanthes.
- 267 War of Carthage and Rome 12 years.
- 241 Battle African with Numidia.
- 238 Jesus Sirach.
- 236 Nebius Plautus.
- 224 Antiochus Magnus.
- 219 The second battle of Carthage, because that Hannibal had recovered Spain from Rome.
- 131 The third Battle of Carthage, which was in three years utterly destroyed by Scipio Junior.
- 129 Pharisees, Saducees, and Essences began their Sects.
- 89 Civil War in Rome eight years, between Marius and Sylla, because Sylla being younger

Year	Year
youngger was chosen Captain into Asia, to the Battle Mi- thysoatick.	ry : He Beheaded James.
17 Tiganes King of Armenia.	42 Matthew wrote his Gospel.
65 Cato Uticensis, Salustius.	44 James Beheaded.
57 Cicero Consul.	46 Mark Preached in Egypt.
57 Britain entered upon by Iuli- us Cesar.	49 Luke Wrote.
47 Julius Cesar reigned Empe- rour 5 years.	50 Epistle to the Galathians written from Antioch.
44 Virgil, Horace, Livie, Dido Cornelius Nepos.	53 Epistles to the Thessalonians, written from Athens.
42 Octavius Augustus Emperour 56.	54 Phillip Martyred.
34 Herod the great made King of Jury, after whose death his four Sons were confirmed in his King- dom, and called Tetrarchs, See <i>Luke 3. 1.</i>	51 Epistle to the Corinthians from Ephesus.
Temple again sumptuously Builded by Herod.	51 To Timothy, from Troas.
Christ Born, in the 24 Year of Au- gustus : From which beginneth our usual account.	To Titus from Troas.
C H A P. V,	55 To Corinth from Philippi.
<i>After the Birth of Christ.</i>	55 Peters first Epistle.
16 Tiberius Emperour, after the Birth of Christ 16 years.	56 Peters second Epistle.
23 Claudius Emperour 16 years.	56 To the Romans, from Corinth.
23 Sepper Stogendt: 16 years.	57 Claudius Nero Persecutor.
44 Paul Converted.	59 Epistles to the Philippians, Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon from Rome.
45 Petrus President in Ju- deia.	61 Acts by Luke (now as is thought.)
	63 James thrown down from a Pinnacle.
	66 Epistle to Timothy.
	69 Paul Martyred at Rome.
	70 Jerusalem destroyed by Vespa- sian and Titus.
	76 Ignatius Bishop of Antioch.
	83 Domitian Emperour.
	85 Nicolian Hereticks.
	90 Cornelius Tacitus, Smit- kins, Julius Bellius, Iulu- cius, Quintilius, Amheral, Appian, Amuleius.
	93 John Banished to Patmos, where (as is thought) he Wrote his

Year

his Gospel, and the Revelati-
on
67 John returned from Patmos to
Ephesus.
100 John dyed.
114 Pliny Writeth for the Chri-
stians.
133 Galen.
170 Justinus dyed a Martyr.
180 Irenaeus of Lions.
187 England Received the Go-
spel.
202 Clemens Alexandrinus.
210 Tertullian.
219 Origen.

Year

49 Cyprian.
289 Constantine Reigned in Eng-
land.
307 Eusebius.
333 Athanasius.
347 Hillary.
347 Gregory Nazianzen.
371 Ambrose B. of Millain.
375 Hieronymus.
400 Chrysostom.
409 Augustine.
414 Theodoret.
500 Goths conquered Italy, then
increased Barbarism and Papi-
stry.

Directions for the Unskilful.

If thou hast not been acquainted with such a Table as this following, and desirest to make use of it, thou must get the Alphabet: *viz.* The Order of the Letters as they stand, without Book, perfectly, to know where every Letter stands, as (*b*) neer the beginning, (*m*) about the midst, and (*w*) towards the end. Therefore if the Word thou wouldest find begins with (*a*) look in the beginning of the Table, if with (*s*) look towards the end. Again, if the Word begin with (*ba*) look in the beginning of the Letter (*b*) but if with (*bu*) see toward the end of that Letter; and if thou observest the same for the third and fourth Letters, thou shalt find thy Word presently. Secondly, thou must know the Cause of the Difference of the Letters: All Written with the Roman, as in (*abba*) are Words taken from the Latine, or other learned Language. Those with the *Italick* Letters, as (*abandon*) are French Words made English. Those with the *English* Letter are meerly *English*, or from some other Vulgar Tongue: the Word joyning unto it is ever *English*, and is the Interpreter of it in a more familiar English Word. But those that have no Word expounding them, are set down to let thee see their true Writing, where I thought thou migh-
test otherwise err. And know further, that all the Words that have in them (*y*) or (*sh*) together, or begin with (*chr*) or (*h*) is never pronoun-
ced,

eed, or end with (*ism*) are all Greek Words, as Hypocrites, Philosophy, Christ, Baptism. But where I say they are Greek, I mean with some difference of termination, for they were brought from *Greece* to us, through *Rome*, where they were newly stamp'd, and when they came to us, we coyned them after our fashion : as Christ is in Latine *Christus*, in Greek *Christos*: so Baptism in Latine *Baptismus*, in Greek *Baptismos*. The like must be observed for the Latine Words, as those that we have ending in (*ion*) the Latine hath them in (*io*) *creation*, *remission*, in Latine, *creatio*, *remissio*. But touching the French, we have some of them with difference, and some without ; and thus thou shalt discern them : those with Difference are marked with this (*) as (*accomplish*) in French (*ac-complir*), and therefore you shall find it by this mark (*); the other have none. Sometimes I refer thee from one Word to another, as thus, in that Word *Brigandine*, see *Barque*, then those two be of a signification, and so thou shalt learn Variety of Words.

When a Word hath two significations, if one be well known, I omit that, as to bark as a Dog is well known but a *barque*, that is, a little Ship, is not so familiar, therefore I put down that ; if I should put down all derivations, it would be over long ; therefore I hope the diligent Scholar will learn by practice soon from the primitive or Original : I have therefore set down some few of the hardest, yet some Rules for them thou shalt find in the end : there are many more from Latine and French, but being well known, I omit them.

Abandon cast away
abba Father
abbesse abba esse, Mistris of a
Munstry
abreviate short
abridge see abreviate
abute lye unto
abecedary the Order of the Letters, or he that useth them
abber maintain
abominable
abhor
abject base

abjure renounce
abolish make void
abricor R. of fruit
aboard
abrogate see abolish
absolve *Par-don*
absolve perfect
absolution forgiement
abstinence refraining
abstract see abreviate
absurd somth
accent tunc
accept take liking
acces

access free Coming to	affirmative avowing
accessary Partaker	affiance trust
accident Beset	affianced betreathed
accommodate fit to	agent doer
accomplish * finish	aggravate make grievous
account * to Reckon	agility nimblenes
accord * agreement	agony heavy passion
accurate Cunning	alacrity cheerfulness
accrew * Crown	alarm sound to the Battle
ascertain * Make sure	alien stranger
atchieve see accomplish	alienation estranging
acorn	alight
active Plumb	alledge * bring proof
actual In Act	alliance kindred or league
acute Clitty	allusion pointing to
addict Given to	allude to point to
adieu Farewel	aliment nourishment
address Prepare, Direct	alms
adjacent Lying to	almighty
adjourn defer	alphabet order of Letters
adjure make to swear	altercation debate
administer govern or serve	allegory similitude
admire marvel at	allegiance obedience
admiral chief by Sea	altitude height
admission receiving	allegation alledging
adopt take for his Child	ambassador messenger
adore worship	ambiguous doubtful
adorn beautise	ambition desire to honour
adverse contrary	ambushment pitfall train
advertise give knowledge	amorous full of Love
adulation flattery	amplifie enlarge
adulterate counterfeite	anatomy gr. cutting up
advocate attorney	anathema accursed
advowson patronage	andren
aduision burning	anguish grief
afable ready and Courteous in	anchor
speech	animate encourage
affect earnestly desire	annually yearly
affinity kin by Marriage	animadversion Blotting

anti-

antichrist against Christ	architect chief Builder
antidated to re-dated	argent Silver
anticipation preventing	argue to Reason
angle corner	arithmetick gr. Art of Number-
antickly disguised	ing.
annihilate make void	ark Ship
ancestor fore-Father	armory House of Armor
annullity see annihilate	arraign
aphorism general Rule	arrive * come to Land
apostate back-fitter	arrerages * Debt
apostasy falling away	artificer Inventor
amen so be it	artificial Artificial
apostle gr. see ambassadour	articulate Jointed
apology gr. defence	ascend go up
apocalyps gr. Revelation	ascertain * assure
alpha gr. the first Greek Letter	assent agreement
apothecary	ascent a going up
apochrypha not of Authority	asccribe give to
apparent in Sight	askew slanted
appeach accuse	aspect looking
appeal to seek to a higher Judge	aspire Climbing
appertain to belong	asperate enraged
appurtenant } belonging	aspiration breathing
appurtenance	assay * probe
appetite desire to Eat	assail set upon
application applying to	assayl see assail
appole ask Question	assertion affirming
apposition apposing	assiduity continuance
approbation allowing	assertionation Affirmation
approve allow	ing.
approach come nigh	assign appoint
appropriate make his own	affiliation Union
apt fit	affizes
arbiter ? compre- arbitrator	assistance Help
arbitritment Judgement	associate Company
arch gr. Chief	afractive } binding
archangel gr. chief Angel	astringent
archbishop chief Bishop	astronomy gr. Knowledge of the
	astrology
	atheist

atheist without God	benevolence Good Will
atheism the Opinion of the A. theist	benign Favourable
arach Seize upon	benignity Bounty
arraign * Convict of Crime	bereft Depived
arrainder * a Conviction	besiege
attempt * set upon	biere
attractive Heedy	bishop Overseer
attribute Give to	blanck to make White
avarice Covetousness	blaspheme gr. Speaking ill of
audacious bold	God
audience Hearing	blood
auditor Dearer, or Officer of accounts	bear
audible easie to be heard.	beast
avouch Avouch	boat
augment To Increase	bough
avouch affirm with Certainty	bought
authentical gr. Of Authority	bonnet Cap
autumn the Harvest	bracelets
axiom Certain Principles.	bracer
Ballance a Pair of Scales	brief
bayliff	brigandine Coat of Defence
bankrupt Bankrout	brigandine see barge
banquet	brandish * to make a Sword
baptist a Baptizer	bright
baptism	breath
barbarian Rude Person	brothel Keeper of a House of
barbarism Barbarousness	Bawdry
barque * A Small Ship	bruise
barreter A Contentious Person	bruit
barrester Allowed to give Court- sel	buggery Conjunction with one of
barter To Bargain	the same
battery Beating	burgess a Head Man of a Town
balm	build.
beatitude Blessedness	Calidity Craftiness
beguile Delude	capacity Fit to take, or receive
beneficial Profitable	cancel to Undo
	canon gr. Law
	canonize Make a Saint
	capital Deadly, or Great
	capi-

capital State-house	cherubim Order of Angels
capitulate	chirography gr. Hand-writing
captious Catching	christ Anointed
captive Prisoner	chirurgeon gr.
captivate Make subject	choler gr. A humour causing Anger
carbuncle A Disease or Stone	chronicle gr. History
carnality Flethiness	chronographer gr. Writer of Chronicles
casualty Chance	chronology gr. Catalogue of Times
castigation Chastisement	church Faithful People
catalogue gr. Dead-Roll	chrystial gr. Glass
cathedral gr. Church, chief in the Diocese	cider Drink made of Apples
catholique Universal	cinnamon
cauldron	circle
caution Warning	circuit
celebrate Make famous	citron
celestial Heavenly	city
celerity Swiftness	citizen
censure Correction	circumcise To cut about the Edge by skin
censor Corrector	circumference Round Circuit
centurion Captain	circumlocution Circumference of speech
cease	circumvent Prey
cement	civit
center Hidden	civil
ceremony	clamorous Ready to break ill
certain	clemencyleness
certifie	client he that is Entreated
ceruse White Lead	cockatrice A. M. Scaly
cistern	collect Gathering
character The fashion of a Letter, charr + sing	colleague Companion
champaign Plain level	collatio Recital
chambering Ambition	coadjutor Helper
charter of Colony	cogitation Thought
chamberlain	collusion Conspiracy
chariot	column Pillar
chancery —	comedy gr. Stage Play
chivalry Bravest people	com-
chief	

commencement a beginning
 comet gr. blazing Star
 commentary Exposition
 commodious profitable
 commotion rebellion
 communicate made Partaker
 communion fellow-ship
 compact joyn together
 compendious short
 competitor he that standeth with
 me for an Office
 compile gather and make
 complexion
 complices Colleagues
 compose make
 composition agreement
 comprehend contain
 comprise see comprehend
 concock to digest meat
 concord agree
 concordance agreement
 competent convenient
 compromit to make agree
 concavity hollowness
 compulsion force
 conceal
 conception generation of the
Actions
 concupisence desire
 concurr aggre together
 condescend agree with
 condign worth
 conduct guiding
 confession compounding
 confederate see compag
 confer talk together
 conference communication
 confid
 confidence trust
 confirm Establish

confiscate forfeiture of goods
 conflict battle
 confound overthrow
 congeal harden
 congestion a heating up
 congregate gather together
 congruity see concord
 conjunction joining together
 conjecture guess
 consent Agreement
 consonant Harmony
 consequence following
 consecrate to make holy
 consequent following
 conserve keep
 consist stand
 consolation comfort
 consistory a place of civil Judge-
 ment
 consort see consent
 conspire agree for ill
 construe expound
 consult take Counsel
 contagious that corrupteth
 contemplation Meditation
 continence modest abstaining
 contract make short
 contradiction
 contribute bestow
 concretre concreteness
 contrition sorrow
 convert turn
 convict condemn
 convert bring before
 converse company with
 convocation calling together
 convulsion
 copartner fellow
 copious plentiful

corps dead body	defect want
corporal bodily	deflower to disflourish
corrosive fretting	defraud decease
correspondent answerable	deformed ill-shaped
corrigeable easily corrected	define shew what it is
corroborate strengthen	degenerate be unlike his ancestor
covert hiding place	o ^r s
costive bound in body	dehort move from
cosmography gr. description of the world	deity God-head
counterpoise make level	deifie make like God
countermand command con- trary.	delectation delight
compunction pricking	delicate dainty
coffin a basket, or corp-chest	delude deceive
creed the belief	deluge great flood
credence belief	delusion mockery
credulous easie to believe	demonstrate shew plainly
criminous faulty	denizon freeman
crucifie fatten to a cross	denounce declare a sentence a- gainst
crocodile k. of beasts	depend hang upon
culpable blameworthy	deportation carrying away
cupit a foot and half	depose put from
cup-boord	deprive see oppose
curselite turning fast over	depute appoint
cymbal an instrument	deride mock
clyster or a glister	derive fetch from
cypress.	derivation take from another
Deacon gr. provider for the poor	derogate see detract
debility weakness	describe set forth
deaf that cannot hear	descend go down
damage loss	desart wilderness
decent comely	desist leave off
decline fall away	detest hate greatly
decision cutting away	detest be wary
decorum comeliness	detract take from
descipher describe	detiment loss
dedicating a devoting	detruise thrust from
deduct taking out	devote given unto
	dexterity aptness

diabolical devilish	distinguish put difference
diadem crown	dice
diet manner of food	disable make unable
dialogue gr. conference	disability unableness
defame	disanul make void
defamation a slandering	disputable questionable, or doubtful
difficult hard	define
diocels gr. jurisdiction	discomfit put to flight
diocesan that hath jurisdiction	discomfiture a putting to flight
digest bring in order, see concoct	discipher lay open
dignity worthines	digestion bringing into order
digress turn from	digression going from the mat- ter
dilate enlarge	difficulty hardnes
direct guide	dimension measuring
diminution lessening	direction ordering
disturfe* lay out money	dissimulation dissembling
descend see descend	discourse
disciple scholar	dismember part one piece from
discipline instruction	another
dissent disagree	disposition natural inclination
discern see	or setting in order
disclose discover	discipation scattering
discord disagreement	dissolution breaking
discuss examine, or dissolue	distillation distilling, or drop- ping down
disjoyn unjoyn	distinct differing
disfranchise take away free-	distinction making a difference
domes	divulgate make common
dismiss let palse	dispoil take away by violence
disloyal disobedient	display spread abroad
disparagement inequality of	distracted troubled in mind
birth	distribution division
dispence set free	disturb disquiet
disperse send abroad	diswade see dehort
dispeople to unpeople a place	ditly the matter of a Song
discent from our ancestors	divert turn from
disimilitude unlikeness	divine heavenly
dissolve uniole	divis.
dissolute careless	
dissonant disagreeing	

divinity	heavenly doctrine	enchant * bewitch
diuturnity	dayliness	enfranchise * make free
doctrine	learning	enflame burn
dolour	grief	engrave press upon
colorous	grievous	ensign flag of War
docility	easiness to be taught	enormous out of square
dolphin	k. of fish	enterr lay in the earth
domestical	at home	enterlace put between
dominion	{rule.	environ compass about
domination		ephah k. of measure
Eclipse	gr. falling	epitaph gr. the Writing on a
ecclesiastical	belonging to the	Tomb
Church		epitomy gr. the bries of a booke
edict	commandment	epitomize gr. to make an epi-
edifice	building	tony
education	bringing up	epistle gr. a letter sent
edition	putting forth	episcopal bishop-like
effect	a thing to be done	epicure given to pleasure
effectual	forcible	epilogue conclusion
effeminate	womanish	equinoctial when the days and
efficacy	force	nights are equal
effusion	pouring forth	erect set up
egress	forth-going	erroneous full of errour
election	choice	escheit forfeit
elect	chosen	essence substance
elegance	fine speech	estimate esteem
elephant	k. of beasts	eternal everlasting
emroids	k. of disease	evangelist bringer of good ty-
elevate	lift up	dings
embleme	gr. picture	evict overcome
cmet,	or plaine	eunuch gr. gelded; or great
empire	government	Officer
encroach.		evocation calling forth
enarration	declaration	exasperate whet on
encounter	set against	exact perfect, or require with
endue	move	extremity
enhance	make greater	exaggerate heap up
enimy	{hatred	exaltation advancing
enimy		except

excursion running out	festival feast day
exceed	festivity mirth
excell	female } the she feminine }
exchequer office of receipt	fertile fruitful
exclaim cry out	fervent hot
execrable cursed	feaver ague
execute perform	figurative by signs
excrement dung	finally lastly
exempt free	firmament sky
exemplifie enlarge	flagon great wine-pot
exhibit put up	flexible easily bent
exile banish	flegm one of the humours
exorcist gr. conjurer	flux disease of scouring
expedient fit	fornication uncleanness be-
expel put out	tween two single persons
expend lay out	fortification strengthening
expedition haste	fountain head-spring
expect look for	fortitude valiantness
expire end	fragments relicks
explicate declare	fragility brittleness
exploit enterprise	fragrant sweet-smelling
expulsion driving out	fraternity brother-hood
exquisite perfect	fraudulent deceitful
extend spread forth	frequent often
extenuate lessen	frivolous vain
extol abundance	frontlet h. head attire
exhort incite out	fructifie make fruitful
extract draw out	frustrate make void
extemporal } sudden	frugal thrifty
extemporary } sudden	fugitive runagate
Fabulous feigned	function calling
fact deed	funeral bresal
faction division	furbisher dresser
factious that maketh division	furious raging
facility easiness	future time to come
falkoner	Garboyl hurly-burly
fallacity Deceit	garner corn-chamber
fantasie	gem precious stone
fatal by destiny	genti-

gentility	gentry	hostage pledge
generosity		host army
gentile heathen		hostility hatred
generation off-spring		humane gentle
gender		humidity moisture
genealogie generation		hymn gr. song
genitor father		hypocrite dissembler
geometry gr. art of measuring		hysope.
gesture		Ideot gr. unlearned
ginger		idolatry gr. false worship
gourd k. plant		jealous
gorget		Jesus Saviour
gorgeous		ignominy reproach
gospel glad tidings		illigitimate unlawfully born
gradation by steps		illusion mockery
graduate that has taken degree		imbecility weakness
gratifie to pleasure		imbark
gratis freely		immediate next to
guardian* keeper		imitation following
gulph deep pool		immoderate without measure
gyves fetters.		immortal everlasting
Hability		impeach accuse
or ableness		immunity freedom
ability		impediment lett
habitable able to dwell in		imperial belonging to the
habit apparel		Church
harbinger sent before to prepare		imperfection unperfetness
harmony gr. musick		impenitent unrepentant
hallelujah praise to the Lord		impiety ungodliness
heraulds Kings Messengers		impose lay upon
haughty lofty		impression printing
hebrew from Hebers stock		impudent shameless
heathen see gentile		impugn disprove
helmet head-piece		impute
heritick that holds		impunity without punishment
heretical heresie		impropriation making proper
homage worship		imanity beastly cruelty
hosanna save I pray thee		importune to be earnest with
horror amazement		imperious desirous to rule
		incessantly

incessantly earnestly	insinuate creep in
inquisition searching	inspire breath into
incense k. offering	insolent proud
insence to stir up	instigation provoking
incident hapning	instituton appoint
inchant * bewitch	intercept prevent
inclination moving	intercession going between, or making intreay
incline lean unto	interchange exchange
incumber trouble	intercourse mutual access
incommodious hurtful	interest loan
incompatible unsufferable	interline write between
incongruity without agreement	intermeddle deal with
incontinent presently, or unchast	intermingle mingle with
incur run into	intermission a ceasing
indemnity without loss	interpreter expounder
indignity unworthiness	interrogation a question asked
indignation hatred	interrupt break off
induce mave	intricate inwrapped
induction bringing in	introduction entrance
indurate harden	intrude to thrust in violently
infamous ill reported	invincible not to be won
infection corrupting	irruption breaking in
infer hing in	irrevocable not to be recalled
infernal belonging to hell	irreprehensible without reproof
infirmity weakness	Israelite of Israel
inflammation inflaming	judicial belonging to judgment
infinite without number	jubile year of joy
influence a flowing in	juror sword-man
inform give notice	juice
ingrave carve	justifie approve.
ingredience entrance	Lapidary skilful in stones
inhabit dwelling	largess liberality
inhibit forbid	lascivious wanton
inhibition forbidding	laud praise
injunction committing	laurel bay-tree
injurious wrongfule or hurtful	laxative loose
innovate make new	legacy gift by will or ambassage
innovation making new	legiate
inordinate out of order	

legate ambassage	mediocrity measure
legerdemain light-handed	medicine
leprosie k. of disease	mercement
libertine loose in religion	mediator advocate
lethargy k. of drowsie disease	mercer
licentious taking liberty	mercy
lieutenant deputy	mediate muse
limitation appointment	monstrous defild
literature learning	melancholly gr. humour of solitariness
lingel Shoemakers thread	melodious sweet sounding
linguist skilful in tongues	meritorious that deserbeth
litigious quarrellous	method gr. order
lore law	metaphor gr. similitude
lottery * casting of lots	ministracion ministering
loyal obedient	militant warring
lunatick wanting of wits	minority under age
Magician using witch-craft	monastery colledge of Sonks
magistrate governour	miraculous marvellous
magnanimitie of a great mind	mirrour * a looking-glass
magnificerice sumptuousness	mitigate asswage
maladie disease	mixtion mingling
malicious	mixture idem
male-contented discontented	mobility moving
malign hating	modest sober
manacles fetters	moderate temperate
manger	modern of our times
marana ha accursed	moicity half
manumiss set free	moment weight, or sudden
march go in array	momentary sudden
mart faire	monarch gr. one rulng all
martial warlike	moote argue
marches borders	monument antiquity
marget edge of a book	morality civil behaviour
marrow	mortal that endeth
martyr gr. witness	mortuary due for the dead
matron antient woman	motive cause moving
matrice womb	morti
mature ripe	mountain great hill
mechanical gr. handy-craft	mani-

munition	defence	odour	smell
mutable	changeable	odoriferous	sweet smelling
mustachio's	upper lips hair	officious	dutiful
malmsey		olivet	place of Olives
muse	goodness of learning	Omnipotent	Almighty
mutation	change	operation	working
myrrhe	k. of sweet gum	opportunitie	fitness
mystical	that hath a mystery in it.	oppose	set against
mystery	hidden secret.	opprobrious	reproachful
Native	born	ordure	dung
narration	declaration	original	beginning
near		oracle	a speech from God
necessity		ordination	ordaining
navigation	sailing	orphan	without parents
negromancy	gr. black art	orthography	gr. true writing
nerve	sine w	ostentation	boasting
negligence		overplus	more then needeth.
neuter	of neither side	Pacific	quiet
nicolaitan	gr. an heretick from Nicholas	pamphlet	small treatise
nephew		pantoske	a slipper
nonage	underage	paradise	a place of pleasure
nonsuit	not following	paraphrase	gr. exposition
novice		paramour	amorous Lady
notifie	give knowledge	parable	similitude
numeration	numbering	parcel	
nutriment	nourishment.	parget	
Obeyfance	obedience	partial	
oblation	offering	partition	division
oblique	crooked	passion	suffering
oblivious	forgetful	passover	one of the jews Feasts
obstinate	froward	pathetical	gr. vehement
obscure	dark	patriarch	gr. chief father
obstruction	stopping	patrimony	father's gift
obtuse	dull	patronage	defence
occidental	belonging to the West	patronize	defend
odious	hateful	pavilion	tent
		paucity	fewness
		pavement	
		peccavi	I have offended

patri-

peculiar proper	planet gr. <i>wandering star</i>
pensive sorrowful	plausible <i>pleasing</i>
penticost gr. <i>Thisantide</i>	plenitude <i>fullness</i>
perceive	plume feather
peregrination journeying in a strange Land	plurality more then one
peremptory resolute	policy
perfect	poitrel ornament for a House
period end	breast
perilous dangerous	poet gr. a <i>verse-maker</i>
permit suffer	poetress a <i>woman-poet</i>
permutable changeable	polish deck
perpetuity a continuance	pollute defile
perplexity trouble, grief	pomegranate k. of fruit
persecute	ponderous weighty
persist } continue	populous full of people
persevere	postscript written after
perspicuous evident	protract defer
participate partaker	popular pleasing the people
pervert overthrow	preamble fore-speech
peruke hair laid forth	precept command
perverse froward	predecessor before depar-
pedegree a stock	predestinate appointive
petition prayer	precious
phantasie imagination	precinct compass
pheasant	predominant ruling
pharisee one of that sect	preface see preamble
physiognomy knowledge by the visage	prejudice hurt
physick	prejudiced forefalled
phrase gr. form of speech	premunire forfeiture of goods
phrensie gr. madnes	preparative preparation
philosophy gr. study of wisdom	preposterous disordered
pidgeon	prerogatiye privilege
pirate sea-robbet	presbyterie gr. <i>Eldership</i>
piety godliness	prescript decree
pillage spoil in war	prescription limitation
pilot + Master guider of a ship	prest ready
plaintiff the complainant	primitive first

Probation allowance	pursuit following
prodigious monstrous	puissant powerful
proceed go on	putreie corrupt.
profound deep	Quardangle fourcornered
prophane ungodly	quadrant four-squared
prognosticate foretell	queach thick heap
progeny off-spring	quintessence the chief vertue
prohibit forbid	quotidian daily.
prologue see preface	Kapacity fiercenes
prolix tedious	rapine violent catching
prompt ready	ratifie establish
promulgation see publication	real unfeigned
propitiatoy sacrifice to pacifie	receipt
propose propound	recognition acknowledgement
propriety property	recoil go back
prorogue put off	reconcile bring into favour
prostitute set open for uncleanness	recreate refresh
prophesie foretell or expound	redeem buy again
prophet gr. he that prophelith	redemption buying again
prospect a sight a far off	refection refreshing
prowess valiantness	reflection casting back
prose the Writting that is not verse	refer put over
proselite gr. stranger converted	refuge succour
prostrate fall down	regenerate born again
protect defend	regiment government
provocation provoking	register calender
provident fore-seeing	reject cast away
prudence wisdom	rejoyneder answers to a reply
psalm heavenly song	reiterate repeat
psalmograph writer of	relate report
psalmist psalms	relation reporting
psalter book of psalms	relapse backsliding
publish set abroad	relaxation refreshing
publique open	relinquish forsake
publican toll-gatherer	remit forgive
publication publishing	remiss loose
purgatory place of purgung	remorse prick of conscience
	remove put farther

renounce:

renounce + forsake	saturity fullness
repaſt food	ſavage wil
repel put back	ſauſe
repeal cast back	ſcalp pate
repose put truſſe in	ſacrifice holy offering
repreſs put down	ſcepter ſign of rule
repulſe putting back	ſchism breach
repugnancy contrariety	ſchismatick that maketh a
repugnant contrary	ſchism
repute account	ſcriptue writing
reſign give over	ſcruple doubt
reſtauration reſtoring	ſcrupulous full of doubts
reſume take again	ſc urges
revoke call back	ſcurility ſaucy scoffing
rhetorick art of eloquence	ſeclude shut out
rhetorician gr. ſkilful in Rhetorick	ſectary ſee ſchismatick
rheum gr.	ſecondary the second
rogue	ſeduce deceive
ruinous ready to fall	ſedulity diligencē
rudiment firſt instruction	ſeigniory lordship
rupture breach	ſeminary a nursery
rustical clowniſh.	ſenator alderman
Sabbath reſt	ſeſſible easie felt
ſacriledge Church robbing	ſenſe
ſacrament holy lignt, or oath	ſensual brutiſh
ſacrifice	ſepulchre grave
Sadduce k. ſectary	ſequel following
ſafeguard ſafe keeping	ſequeſter to remove from, or
ſaint holy one	diſlpace
ſanctification holiness	ſervice
ſalubrity wholesomness	ſergent
ſanctity } holiness	ſervitude handage
ſanctimony	ſervile ſlavifh
ſanctuary holy place	ſeverity sharpneſs
ſandals gr. ſlippers	ſect kind
ſapience wiſdom	ſignificant plaiſantly ſignifying
ſatiety fullness	ſimplicity plaiſureſ
ſatyr Nipping verſe	ſinister unhappy
	ſituation placing

slaughter	summarily briefly
slice	superficies uppertide
sluce	superfluous needless
soar mount high	superscription writing above
sociable fellow-like	supplant overthrow
solace comfort	support bear up
solution unloosing	supposition supposing
society fellowship	suppress
solicit move	superior higher
summary brief	supremacy chieftain
sophister caviller	surcharge overcharge
sorcery witchcraft	surmount exceed
soveraign chief	surcingle
spacious large	suspence doubt
specifie significie	surplus, see overplus
special	survive overslive
spicery	synagogue place of assembly
spleen gr. milt	sycophant flatterer
spongeous like a sponge	synod general assembly.
spruce	Tabernacle Tent
squinancy k. disease	timorous fearful
station standing	temerity rashness
stability sureness	temperature temperateness
stillatory a distilling place	temperate keeping a mean
stipendiary that serveth for wages	temperance sobriety
studious diligent	temple a Church
style manner of speech	tempestuous boisterous
submiss lowly	temporize to serve the time
suborn procure a false witness	temporary for a time
subscribe write under	terrestrial earthly
substract take from	tenuity smallness
subtract	tetrarch gr. governour of a fourth part
substitute deputy	tenure hold
subtile crafty	termination ending
subversion overthrowing	thwite shave
succeed follow	certain every other day
suggest	testification witnessing
sulphur brimstone	testicle stone

theolo-

theology gr. divinity	vendible saleable
thyme & herb	venerable worshipful
tractable easie to handle	versifie make verses
tractate a treatise	venereal lustful
tragedy a solemn play	vesture } garment
tradition delivering from one to another	vice
traffick bargaining	vicious
transfigure change	view
transitory soon pass away	vincible to be overcome
tranquility quietnes	victorious that hath gotten
transfer convey over	many victories
transform transfigure	vineyard orchard of grapes
transgress go beyond	vigilant watchful
translate turn	visitation going to see
transport carry over	vision sight
transpose change	ulcer botch
triangle three cornered	union unity
tribunal judgement seat	unite joyn
tripartice threefold	universal general
trivial of small moment	urine stale or piss
tribe company	unsatisfiable that hath not enough
tromp deceive	vocation calling
triumph great joy	volubility swiftness
triumphant rejoicing for the conquest	voluptuous given to pleasure
tribute	urbanity courtesie
truce peace	usurp take unlawful authority
turbulent	utility profit
tympany &c. dropsie.	vulgar common
Vacant void	wages
valour courage	wager
vanquish overcome	weight
vapour moysture ascending	wrought.

E I N I S.

To the READER.

If notwithstanding my former Reasons in the Preface, thou doubtest that thy little Child may have spoiled his Book before it be learned; thou mayest fitly divide it at the latter end of the Second Book, or thou mayest reserve fair these Written Copies until he can Read.

But if thou think me, either for hardness of Rule, or length of matter, unfit for Children; plentiful experience in very young ones (believe him that hath tryed) doth dayly confute thee; Therefore to dislike before thou hast either tryed, or diligently read, were either to be rash or unkind.

Farewel.

Tabidur et fffitibz i Pllm nooo q q x e Paff
ffHnu wqyqz.

et 23 C d E f G h J k L Q R O T
n Q M S C D W M L Y Z.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and
of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

My soul cleaveth to thee ever. O quicken thou
me according to thy word.

I have acknowledged my faults, and thou healest
me: O teach me thy statutes.

Reveal me to understand the way of thy command-
ments: and so shall I talk of thy wondrous
works.

My soul melteth away for vexation having seen, tom-
forth thou me according to thy word.

Take from me the way of lying, and cause them
me to make much of thy law.

I have chosen the way of truth, and thy judg-
ments have I laid before me.

I have written unto thy testimonies. O Lord I have
found me not.

I will run thy way of thy commandments unto
thee hast set my heart at liberty.

London, Printed for the Company of
STATIONERS. 1680.

1885. I have, however, to give you
the following information about my
present position in the University.
I am now a member of the faculty
of the University of California at Berkeley,
and am teaching courses in English literature
and composition. I am also a member of the
University's Board of Regents, and am
responsible for the administration of the
University's financial affairs. I am also
a member of the University's Board of
Trustees, and am responsible for the
administration of the University's financial
affairs. I am also a member of the University's
Board of Trustees, and am responsible for the
administration of the University's financial
affairs.

Tate Carr

Federal Building for the Comptroller of
SALTINER 1880









